FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Stokes.

THE ERIE PRESIDENCY.

Death of Judge McCunn.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1872.

DEATH OF JUDGE MCCUNN.

Judge McCunn died very suddenly this morning, and the announcement created a great deal of excitement around the Court House. His death occurred at four o'clock, and was the result of great mental depression and grief, caused by the action of the Senate in removing him from his office. The Judge was a millionaire.

Judge McCunn's death was not sudden in the ordinary acceptation of that word. He had been ailing several days, complaining of pain in the breast and suffering from prostration from the heat. His physician was in attendance several days. Three other doctors called in last evening. The scene at his dying bedside was very affecting, as in the intervals of pain he constantly repeated that his heart was breaking. It is undoubtedly true that the recent action of the Senate was the primary cause of his death.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

The first witness in the Stokes case was John Moore, who testified that he saw Fisk go into the Grand Central Hotel on January 6th; afterwards the boy Redmond came out and said Fisk was shot; witness went in and caught the Colonel under the arms; no one was present but the two; he was just going to ask, "Are you hurt?" when Fisk said, "He was too quick for me this time;" when the witness came out Fisk's colored driver asked him what happened, and on telling him he said, "Wonder the old man didn't pull on him, for he was fixed," and afterwards said, "I carry two myself, for some time."

Cross-examination brought out no contradictions

George W. Bailey was next called, but the court would not admit what the defense wanted to prove by him as to what Stokes said and did before the murder.

Witness Bailey testified that he met Stokes near the hotel. The former endeavored to persuade him to go into the hotel, but the latter declined, and on walking up Broadway, met Stokes' brother, when both returned to the hotel, where they heard of the shooting of Fisk; thence went to the station-house to see Stokes. While at the latter place, saw the boy Redmond, who, upon being asked "What's the matter with him" said he was brought there as a witness to the shooting, but was so frightened that he hardly knees how it happened.

John Gibney testified. Saw Fisk arrive and go into the hotel and the boy Redmond shortly run out saying, "Col. Fisk is shot." Gibney went around to the front entrance and saw Stokes sitting on a bench with the porters. Heard Powers ask Stokes where he came to the hotel for, and Stokes said he came to see Mr. ——, but the noise was not heard by witness.

Cheed testified to knowing Stokes went armed.

Here a number of questions were excluded.

B. F. Rothwell, a porter at the hotel, testified that he was unable to find a pistol in the parlor the evening after the murder.

Court adjourned until Monday.

THE ERIE PRESIDENCY.

There is no possibility of Vanderbilt becoming President of the Erie road. By the laws of this State no stockholder in the Central can be a Director of Erie.

Mr. McCheeney says that in consequence of this some other person will be elected for the Presidency, and, as already telegraphed, it is thought that person will be John F. Joy, of the Michigan Central. The present Directory will be re-elected with a few exceptions. Jay Gould sent in proxies for 120,000 shares to-day. Mr. McCheeny claims to represent 400,000 shares. General Superintendent Rucker has resigned. After the election all the old Gould heads of departments will have to resign. Their places will be filled largely by persons now connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

DEATH OF THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The eight hour movement is on the decline. The Employers' Executive Committee are advised of acts of a tyrannous character on the part of different labor organizations in their efforts to restrain workmen from returning to the old system. The strikers having in a great measure killed the building trade of the season, hundreds of destitute mechanics are applying for work to the employers' committee.

THE ERIE DIRECTORSHIP.

—Nothing definite has yet transpired concerning the meeting of Erie Directors held yesterday. The *Times'* information of the selection of Vanderbilt as President of the Erie road is based upon report, although it is known that that gentleman would like to have the Erie under his control.

RESULT OF THE LABOR STRIKE.

The father of the girl Elliot, who was murdered by her mother yesterday, had been on a three weeks' strike and dissipating. This is said to have driven the mother crazy.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

The English Grenadier Guard Band sailed for Europe to-day. They were lustily cheered by a large crowd as they went out. Miss Fannie Janauschek and Frank Aiken also sailed to-day.

RESUMING WORK.

Work will be commenced on the old basis at Singer's machine factory on Monday, nearly all the strikers taking their old situations.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1872.

POLICEMAN MURDERED.

Officer Donohue, of the 35th precinct, Williamsburg, was found on Saturday night lying insensible on the sidewalk with his skull fractured and face badly bruised, and died to-day. He is supposed to have been beaten by a Battle Row gang of rowdies.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

Secretary Fish, on March 9th, telegraphed our Charge de Affaires at Madrid, recognizing the citizenship of Dr. Howard, and directing a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Cuban court martial as a violation of the provisions of the treaty, and to ask the immediate release of the prisoner. Three days later Secretary Fish wrote a letter to Vice President Colfax, which was published to-day, reviewing Dr. Houard's case in a manner by no means favorable to the prisoner. The Secretary shows that the long residence of Dr. Houard in Cuba, and his enjoyment of certain privileges, to which are attached the right to become a Spanish subject, in some degree justified the authorities in regarding Dr. Houard as subject to their jurisdiction; while, on the other hand, he says nothing whatever had been brought forward in the Doctor's behalf to illustrate or prove his assertion at any time of his American citizenship until the misfortune of his arrest and imprisonment occurred.

Secretary Fish, in this letter, goes on to review the evidence against Dr. Houard, and declares that it was sufficient to warrant the court in convicted a party accused on the same offense during our war. The Secretary adds: The strong point which prevents the intervention of this Government in behalf of Dr. Houard from becoming efficacious for his release is the fact that he has been regularly tried and found guilty by a duly constituted tribunal in the island of Cuba.

MALPRACTICE.

A horrible case of malpractice was developed at Morristania. Bridget Endmold, the wife of a German laborer, and an unborn child, died from the operations of a midwife named Brown, while a Dr. Jeffrey, who attended the dying woman, is said to have given a burial certificate with full knowledge of the crime.

ERIE DIRECTORS.

The English stockholders, represented by agents here, it is said, favor the election of directors who will choose for President one who will resign in favor of Vanderbilt as soon as the law is repealed prohibiting a director of the New York Central being a director of Erie.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

The thoroughbred stock property of James S. Watson, of the Valley Creek farm, was sold at auction yesterday, nineteen horses bringing $16,610. The highest price was $3,500 for the dam of Narragansett, with a colt by Leamington.

INSPECTION OF TENEMENTS.

There will be a general inspection of tenements in this city to-morrow by the physicians of the Board of Health, made necessary by the great mortality of the past week.

JUDGE MCCUNN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Judge McCunn takes place to-morrow from St. Peter's Catholic church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The game of base ball between the Clevelands and Eckfords, at the Union grounds to-day, resulted as follows:

Clevelands	1	1	7	0	5	3	3	2	2	—24
Eckfords	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—5

THE TURF.

TOLEDO, O., July 6.—The last race at the Quickstep Park meeting, which remained undecided on account of the rain on Saturday, was resulting in a victory for Pilot Temple, of Indianapolis. Six heats were trotted, Temple making the fifth and sixth. Time 2:39½, 2:28¼, and 2:30¾; Red Cloud, of Rushville, Ind., second, and Mohawk Jr., of Springfield, Ohio, third.

AQUATIC.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 7.—The Harvard and Yale freshman crews have withdrawn from the coming regatta. This will have no effect, however, on the University race, in which centers the chief interest.

MICHIGAN

The Saginaw Valley Strikes.

DETROIT, July 6.—Scarcely a mill or salt block in the Saginaw valley is running to-day. The strikers held a meeting in the City to-day, attended by upwards of 1,000 persons, and resolved to hold out for a reduction of hours of work. The mill owners are determined to concede nothing. No riotous disposition has been shown, but the workmen, and no trouble is apprehended, but the mills are generally well guarded.

Gen. Hancock's Position in the Canvass.

NEW YORK, July 7.—General Hancock has written a letter to a friend in this city defining his position in the coming canvass. He will cheerfully support any one who may receive two-thirds of the support of the Convention at Baltimore, and in any other contingencies, he feels that he should be silent until the extent of any opposition to Greeley is developed.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872. NUMBER 160.

FOREIGN.

French Communists Executed.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

Situation in Mexico.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS EXECUTED.

PARIS, July 6.—Two Communists, named Boudouin and Rolliac, were executed this morning at Satory.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Minister of Finance has signed a convention with the Bank of France for a loan to the Government of forty million francs.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

PARIS, July 7.—The ratifications of the treaty with Germany for the evacuation of France were exchanged to-day.

The bill to raise a loan to meet the financial obligations of the treaty will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICANS TO VOTE.

MADRID, July 6.—The Republicans have reconsidered their determination to abstain from all elections while a monarchy exists in Spain, and will participate in the voting for members of the Cortes on the 24th of August.

CARLISTS CAPTURED.

A band of Carlists operating near Lerida were captured. A mail train was burned which contained a number of important documents.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR AMERICANS.

MADRID, July 6.—The Spanish Republicans have resolved to send a dispatch to the American people through the United States Minister, congratulating them on the recurrence of the anniversary of their independence.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

MADRID, July 6.—The delay which has taken place in the fulfillment of the act of Dr. Houard's release from prison by the Spanish government is occasioned by the fact that Senor Martos requires on the part of the King's Cabinet that the United States minister in Madrid shall ask that Houard may be pardoned by his Majesty, Amadeus. The American minister refuses to do this, because the position he has assumed and maintains is that Houard is not guilty of crime, and is unjustly held in detention by the Spaniards. Sharp official notes have been exchanged between the Spanish Foreign Office and the American Legation, and ministerial telegrams have been received from Washington on the subject.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A *Herald* Matamoras special says: The Secretary of Diaz is now in Brownsville, who denies the alleged proclamation of Diaz purporting to modify the plan of Novia published in the Juarez papers. The position of Diaz is that Juarez not being legally elected, Lodi is therefore *ex-officio* President. The Lodiks agree with him, but will avoid revolution, except as a last resort. They represent the wealth and intelligence of the whole country.

Dates from Monterey state that the report of the capture of the latter was premature. The enemy is surrounding the city with three thousand troops. Remidlas, having only eight hundred men, has offered to surrender conditionally. Trevino demands an unconditional surrender. There is no sign of Government reinforcements from the interior.

Donata Guerra has captured Durango, and engages the attention of Bonilla. The troubles with the national Guards has been quieted. Juarez telegraphed to the merchants here to send the ten guns on the fortifications to New York to be re-cast; but Cevallos stopped the execution of the order, because it would leave the city without guns.

NEW MINISTRY.

The following are the new Ministry: Foreign Relations—Jas. Maria La Fragili; Home Government—F. Gomez Des Palacio; Treasury—Frau Mejia; War—Ignatio Mejia; Int erior—Belica.

BY MAIL.

SCARLATINA is prevalent in London.

The letters of Richard Cobden are to be published.

The International is again showing itself in force all over Europe.

The *Journal Pensolen* of Nice is prosecuted for high treason, in advocating the separation of Nice from France.

EXPERIMENTS are about to be tried in London, to test the applicability on street tramway lines of steam propulsion.

The Prussian Government has deposed Bishop Namszanowski, who will shortly be tried for breach of military discipline, has been appointed a prelate of the Papal throne.

THE east wing of King Charles' quarter in Greenwich Hospital (England) is being demanded, and will be converted into a royal college for naval cadets.

THE prize for the English poem at the University of Cambridge has been awarded to Mr. T. E. Page, of St. John's College. The subject was "The Destruction of Chicago by fire."

THE Paris *Revue et Gazette Musicale* gives the following list of salaries to be paid the coming season: Mme. Patti, at St. Petersburg, will receive £1,600 per month; Mlle. Nilsson, £1,400; Mme. Volpini; £600; Signor Graziana, £800; Mlle. Fioretti, the dansense, wife of M. Verger, the baritone, will receive at the Milan Scala, for a short season, £1,000; Mme. Pauline Lucca, at the New York Academy of Music, next winter, £1,800 per month and a benefit. Who will say, after this return, that there have been no signs of reducing these enormous terms? A London paper adds to these figures a statement to the effect that Mlle. Nilsson will receive £2,400 for twelve nights at Drury Lane; and Adelina Patti is paid, at Covent Garden £120 every time she sings.

AUSTRALIA is quite a country. It is 2,400 miles in length and 1,800 miles in width. The first settlement was made there in 1788.—500 male and 250 female convicts, 160 soldiers, 40 women (their wives) and 37 officers. It is now divided into seven states. Of these Victoria is the most remarkable. It has three-fourths of a million of inhabitants. Melbourne, the capital, has 150,000. Victoria has 90,000 square miles of territory. Her savings banks contain $6,000,000, and the assets of her various building associations are over $8,000,000. A good many of the laws of Victoria were modeled after those of the United States and her people are sometimes styled the Yankees of Australia. Mining is the principal industry, and the proceeds of the mines are increasing yearly.

THEY have also had a strike in the linen trade at Belfast, Ireland, and a commentary upon the proverbial lack of success enjoyed by such enterprises this is worthy a moment's attention. A dispute arose between the master-spinners and their employees, relative to wages, the latter demanding an advance of three shillings a week and the former holding out stoutly at one shilling less. Two thousand employees stopped work; but, instead of shutting up the factories, the employers sent over to England for machinists to do the work of "hackling," and dispensed permanently with the services of the two thousand strikers. These machines which have been in use for a long time in England, perform five or six times the amount of work that can be turned out by the most skillful workman, do it better, and require no attention other than that afforded by attached hands.

THERE are more complications in the Church of England, and by a recent decision of the Privy Council, the breach between the High and Low Churchmen is to be widened, and the entire service confused. The highest authority, which is Her Majesty Queen Victoria, speaking through the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has decided that it is lawful for a clergyman to teach that the body and blood of Christ is actually present in the consecrated bread and wine, by virtue and in consequence of the consecration independently of the communicant. This new decision draws the lines exceedingly fine, "gentlemen being fatal, but doctrines innocent." Thus, a clergyman who kneels with a piece of bread that he thinks contains the body of Christ is to be fined and deprived of his living, but he is all right in teaching that doctrine. The Court also decided that while it was lawful for one clergyman of the Established Church to teach that faith it was equally lawful for another one to teach the reverse.

A THESIS correspondent gives the following touching narrative of the death of Charles Lever at that place a month ago: "He died quietly, and without a struggle, in his sleep, between 12 and 2 P. M. When I saw his remains, a little before 5, he was lying with his coat and waistcoat off, on his bed, his left side, that head resting on his right hand. But for the stillness and the pallid look upon his face, he might have been sleeping only. The heart's action simply died out. Four fellow: it was the death he wished for, as he greatly dreaded a long and painful struggle. We laid his remains beside those of his wife, last evening at a little after 6. Her death broke his heart. From the time she died his recent illness dated, and he has not remained long behind her. I never saw a man who attached to himself those who were at all intimate with him as he did. I knew him for a short period, and I really loved him. He had an immense heart. He left his affairs thoroughly arranged; the very money for the interment was found in an envelope, with these words. "The modest sum I wish expended on my funeral."

THE London correspondent of the New York *Mail* writes of Mr. Gladstone and his official troubles "Mr. Gladstone is worried to death, I am told, by the Alabama claims and the income tenure by which he holds his office. His style of speaking deteriorates every day. He has grown more full of words than ever, and in addressing this, a meeting of the whole city by day, attended by upwards of 1,000 persons, and resolved to hold out for a reduction of hours of work. The mill owners are determined to concede nothing. No riotous disposition has been shown, but the workmen, and no trouble is apprehended, but the mills are generally well guarded.

ALBANY.

Destructive Fire.

ALBANY, N. Y. July 6.—A fire this evening in the paint shop of the New York Central Railroad at West Albany soon reduced the shop to ashes, and about fifty cars loaded with freight, standing in the vicinity, took fire. The flames also extended to three of Wagner's drawing room cars. At first it was supposed the fire would be confined to the paint shop, but a breeze sprang up, and it was feared that all the buildings in the place would be swept away; therefore a second alarm by the fire alarm telegraph reached this city and additional steam engines were sent out. The loss is estimated as follows: Sixty freight cars $80,000; fire gut in cars, $80,000; three sleeping cars, $25,000; one drawing room car, $20,000; five passenger coaches, $10,000; paint shop, $40,000; total $255,000.

LOCK HAVEN.

The Ten Hour Movement.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., July 6.—The visit of the Williamsport ten hour mill men resulted in the formation of a ten hour league here. Ninety-two men joined the league last night. This morning they paraded one hundred and thirty strong on a strike, and went to the Bloodgood's saw mill and stopped all the men working over ten hours. Mason & Dest and Hopkins' mills acceded to the demand, and are now running on the ten hour system. Good order prevails.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A complimentary dinner was given to the French band in Boston on Saturday.

—John Harper leaves Long Branch to-day for Saratoga, taking his stable with him.

—A break has occurred in the Erie canal at Fort Jaskson, which will require five or six days to repair.

—Col. D. W. Lyell, of Kentucky, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the Virginia Military Institute.

—The Ely (Cal.) Mining Company declared a dividend in June of seven dollars per share, and the Pioche one dollar.

—By an explosion of fire works in South Boston, on Friday night, one boy was killed and some eight or ten wounded.

—New York city had the largest death roll last week of any in its history—one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.

—The steamship Europe, which sailed from New York on Saturday, took out one million five hundred thousand dollars in specie.

—A subscription is being made in Louisville to purchase a copy of Venus de Medicis from Rome for the Industrial Exposition.

—A Dublin dispatch says that a prominent Fenian named Martin A. Carey drowned himself in the Liffey river in a fit of insanity.

—There is a strong probability that the President-elect of the Erie Railroad will be given to John F. Joy, of the Michigan Central road.

—The looking glass manufactory of Sanford & Bon at Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. Loss $60,000 to $100,000.

—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that fire in the suburb of Scutari was checked after destroying but few more buildings than before stated.

—John Dunbar was arrested in St. Louis, on Saturday, charged with being implicated in forgeries on the National Bank of Pittsburgh, a short time ago.

—The steamships Batavia and City of London, from Liverpool, and Donau, from Bremen, have arrived at New York; the China and Palmyra at Southampton.

—The anti-Greeley Democrats hold a private conference in Baltimore to-day, and will organize their convention on Tuesday at noon. They meet in Washington Hall.

—The officials at Jersey City arrested three of the crew of a Cunard steamer for alleged smuggling. They seized some French and English guipure lace as contraband.

—President Grant and wife left Long Branch on Saturday morning for New York to see their son Ulysses off to Europe. Ulysses, Jr., accompanies A. J. Drexel's family.

—A train boy named Usher, on the White Water Valley Railroad, fell from the train at Harrison, Ohio, the cars passing over both legs and cutting them off below the knee.

—A dispatch from Albany says that a freight train collided with another train at the east end of the bridge, and several cars were wrecked, and the conductor badly injured.

—Edward Smith, colored, was sentenced at Philadelphia to fourteen years in the Penitentiary for attempting to poison the family of G. C. Morris, to whom he was a servant.

—Mayo's tobacco factory in Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss, $60,000. During the fire a young lady dropped dead in her chamber from excitement.

—At a meeting of New York Press Association of St. Louis, on Saturday, resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of William Smith, late editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*.

—Seven hundred and sixty-four deaths occurred in Philadelphia last week—an increase over the previous week of three hundred and fifty. One-half of the deaths were of children under one year.

—A gravel train on the Georgia Central Railroad, while backing up to a bridge on Spirit Creek, ran off the track, falling into the creek. One colored man was killed and four others wounded.

—At Hoboken, one Bedenbender has been expelled from the Quartette Club on a charge of having embezzled five hundred dollars of the charity festivonal to a Chicago sufferer named Conrad Schmidt.

—Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has issued an order to a colored military organization of Savannah, known as the Lincoln Union Guards, to hold an election for commissioned officers. This is the first instance of the kind in the State.

—Some two or three hundred thousand young shad passed through St. Louis in charge of a gentleman who came down to the Mississippi from the various Western rivers, to stock them with fish, at the suggestion of S. G. Bardus, Commissioner of the Fisheries.

—A year ago Ben. Mickey, convicted of the murder of Maurice Bowen, escaped from the jail at Lagrange, Ky., with another convicted murderer. On Friday Mickey was recaptured in Jackson county, Indiana, and brought to Louisville and safely lodged in jail.

—A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the bleach room of the Winnipiseogee Paper Mill at Franklin, N. H. The building and its contents were burned. Loss $25,000. The dwelling house, stable and outbuildings of Benj. Hamilton were burned. Loss heavy.

—If report be true, the naval academy at Annapolis will soon have a sensation, it being said that the colored Congressman, Elliott, of South Carolina, has selected a boy of his own race to be a cadet midshipman. The other colored Congressmen will make similar selections.

—During a storm at Utica, on Wednesday, twenty men sought shelter in a barn. The barn was blown down and all the inmates were buried in the ruins. The falling timbers struck two men named Thomas Burke and Patrick Roche, and killed them instantly. Five others were severely injured.

—A party of fifty Bostonians came to San Francisco with a swindler, who pretended that he had discovered a rich gold mine in that portion of Oregon inhabited by the Indians, and were abandoned by him there after he had obtained a few thousand dollars. Some of them are without funds to return home.

—A special dispatch from Paris says that the Duke De Broglie, in making his report on the evacuation negotiations with Germany to the French Assembly, expressed satisfaction at the speedy evacuation of two departments, but declared that France notwithstanding the most persistent efforts, has been unable to obtain any modifications of the treaty.

—One Wideman, in a letter to the London *Echo*, offers to sell a pamphlet written by Catacazy, the late Russian Minister to New York to the United States, containing terrible revelations relative to the administration of President Grant. Wideman acknowledges that Catacazy engaged him to sell the pamphlet privately. The pamphlet had already treated with New York papers for its publication.

—In the address of Hon. James F. Halcomb made before the Military Institute at Lexington, Va., he said: "The government thrust upon us by force we now accept, without any abandonment of principles, from choice. The future of the South lies in union. Without it, many sections, South Carolina for example, would relapse into the barbarism of the West India provinces. Time and magnanimity will restore friendship."

—The following is a list of the officers of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, under its sale to the bondholders' committee: Receiver—Joseph Jaques, General Manager; Wm. J. Ross, Superintendent of Western Division; C. S. Williams, Superintendent of Eastern Division; Henry P. Hall, Master of Transportation; A. A. Borres, General Freight and Ticket Agent; C. L. Anderson, Auditor.

—A Fort au Prince letter states that two German men-of-war, after threatening the town with bombardment, and seizing two Haytian men-of-war, both schooners, finally left after the German commander was paid three thousand pounds cash, as indemnity for damages to German citizens for outrages by the Haytians. The Haytian Legislature has agreed to pay the American claims in twenty years. The Americans are about petitioning their Government to send naval vessels to follow the example of the Germans.

—A Niagara Falls dispatch says that on the evening of the 3d inst. three United States officers visited Thorald, a small place about nine miles from the Falls on the Welland canal, and with whom took with them a young man named William Wise, a ship carpenter of Chicago. Wise was pinioned and blindfolded. After going nine miles into the country it was discovered that White was the wrong man. White states that the officers were after some Ku-Klux, who were connected with the Greensboro (N. C.) outrages, but says he will not pursue his would-be captors.

—At Seymour, Indiana, on the evening of the Fourth, a man named Norris, in producing lightning, preparatory to a theatrical performance, let fall a coal oil lamp in the midst of a crowd of children. The lamp burst, spreading the burning oil in every direction, setting the clothing of the children on fire. The little sufferers ran wildly through the hall, and before the flames were extinguished three of the children, little girls, were so badly burned that they died in seven hours. Norris was also badly, but not fatally, burned. It is said he was drunk, and only his injuries prevented him from being roughly used by the horrified and indignant citizens.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POLITICAL.

The Baltimore Convention.

GATHERING OF UNTERRIFIED.

A Slim Attendance.

GREELEY'S CHANCES.

McClure on the Situation.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1872.

Your special correspondent arrived here last evening, and found, to his great satisfaction, that there was still plenty of room to be had for a weary traveler. The several hotels show no signs of a throng as yet; and, in fact, I doubt if the crowd will be near so large as was anticipated.

Several of the New York politicians arrived yesterday and to-day. Alex. McClure, of Pennsylvania, arrived on Saturday night, and was closeted with Hoffman and Belmont, of New York, for two hours to-day. McClure, of course, is a strong Greeley man, and says if the Convention should attempt to throw Greeley overboard he will not attempt to make a fight in Pennsylvania. He insists that the Baltimore Convention shall be as unanimous for Greeley as the Philadelphia was for Grant. The feeling with the leaders here is that Greeley must be nominated; but how to bring the rank and file up to voting for him is what is troubling them.

The Chicago *Times* has telegraphed that it will not support Greeley under any consideration, while Belmont says the *World* will go for Greeley, as a choice between Greeley and Grant.

The Coming Gathering of Unterrified at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—A large number of delegates to the Democrat Convention have already arrived here. Among them are Samuel Kelley, of Oregon, and John G. Thompson, of Ohio. There seems to be a general belief that Greeley will be nominated. There is comparatively little talk of candidates. The principal interest to the session is being mostly centered in the selection of the National Executive Committee and of the officers of the convention. There will be a determined effort to oust Bigham from the Chairmanship of the committee. An attempt will be made to give the place to William A. Wallace, of Indiana. The Southern delegates evince a feeling against secession either the temporary or permanent chairman from any of the seceded States, and of giving the Chairmanship to Eastern or Middle States, and the latter to the West. No current has set in running in favor of making General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, President of the Convention, who is pressed mainly for his strong military reputation and political ability. The principal names mentioned for the temporary chairmanship are Governor Thomas, of Maryland, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and Thomas Bocock, of Virginia, but Thomas will probably be the man.

The members of the National Executive Committee, who are in the city, had a meeting to hear the secretary's report, and to receive a meeting charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. The National Committee meets again to-morrow. If anything like a full meeting can be obtained, the question of the temporary chairmanship will be discussed and probably decided. Nothing is heard, as yet, of the Bolters' Convention.

The first batch of delegates to the convention arrived to-night, most of whom are from the Southern and distant States. The majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, including Gov. Hoffman and Augustus Schell, will not arrive till to-morrow. A number of representatives of the press have also arrived.

Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, is mentioned most prominent for President of the convention among the Southern delegates now here.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Several hundred delegates to the convention arrived to-day, and a large majority will be here to-morrow. The principal topic of conversation to-day has been the policy of a straight out nomination of Greeley and Brown on the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform and nominees. The majority of the delegates here favor a straight out nomination, but the action of the Missouri delegates at St. Louis to adhere to a no nomination policy has had its effect in dampening the ardor of nomination advocates.

The Missouri delegation held a meeting this evening, and it is probable that they will reconsider their action with regard to the no nomination policy.

A rumor prevails to-night that Augustus Schell will be placed on the next Democratic National Committee, vice Aug. Belmont.

Among the representatives of the press present are H. J. Ramsdell, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; A. Hall, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; James Gordon, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; Wm. Hyde, of the St. Louis *Republican*; J. B. McCullough, of the St. Louis *Democrat*; W. Nolan, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Mr. Matison, of the Chicago *Times*.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, which at first opposed the nomination of Greeley, will to-morrow morning contain an editorial note to the delegates of the various Western rivers, to stock them with fish, at the suggestion of S. G. Bardus, Commissioner of the Fisheries.

—A year ago Ben. Mickey, convicted of the murder of Maurice Bowen, escaped from the jail at Lagrange, Ky., with another convicted murderer. On Friday Mickey was recaptured in Jackson county, Indiana, and brought to Louisville and safely lodged in jail.

—A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the bleach room of the Winnipiseogee Paper Mill at Franklin, N. H. The building and its contents were burned. Loss $25,000. The dwelling house, stable and outbuildings of Benj. Hamilton were burned. Loss heavy.

—If report be true, the naval academy at Annapolis will soon have a sensation, it being said that the colored Congressman, Elliott, of South Carolina, has selected a boy of his own race to be a cadet midshipman. The other colored Congressmen will make similar selections.

—During a storm at Utica, on Wednesday, twenty men sought shelter in a barn. The barn was blown down and all the inmates were buried in the ruins. The falling timbers struck two men named Thomas Burke and Patrick Roche, and killed them instantly. Five others were severely injured.

—A party of fifty Bostonians came to San Francisco with a swindler, who pretended that he had discovered a rich gold mine in that portion of Oregon inhabited by the Indians, and were abandoned by him there after he had obtained a few thousand dollars. Some of them are without funds to return home.

—A special dispatch from Paris says that the Duke De Broglie, in making his report on the evacuation negotiations with Germany to the French Assembly, expressed satisfaction at the speedy evacuation of two departments, but declared that France notwithstanding the most persistent efforts, has been unable to obtain any modifications of the treaty.

—One Wideman, in a letter to the London *Echo*, offers to sell a pamphlet written by Catacazy, the late Russian Minister to New York to the United States, containing terrible revelations relative to the administration of President Grant. Wideman acknowledges that Catacazy engaged him to sell the pamphlet privately. The pamphlet had already treated with New York papers for its publication.

—In the address of Hon. James F. Halcomb made before the Military Institute at Lexington, Va., he said: "The government thrust upon us by force we now accept, without any abandonment of principles, from choice. The future of the South lies in union. Without it, many sections, South Carolina for example, would relapse into the barbarism of the West India provinces. Time and magnanimity will restore friendship."

—The following is a list of the officers of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, under its sale to the bondholders' committee: Receiver—Joseph Jaques, General Manager; Wm. J. Ross, Superintendent of Western Division; C. S. Williams, Superintendent of Eastern Division; Henry P. Hall, Master of Transportation; A. A. Borres, General Freight and Ticket Agent; C. L. Anderson, Auditor.

—A Fort au Prince letter states that two German men-of-war, after threatening the town with bombardment, and seizing two Haytian men-of-war, both schooners, finally left after the German commander was paid three thousand pounds cash, as indemnity for damages to German citizens for outrages by the Haytians. The Haytian Legislature has agreed to pay the American claims in twenty years. The Americans are about petitioning their Government to send naval vessels to follow the example of the Germans.

—A Niagara Falls dispatch says that on the evening of the 3d inst. three United States officers visited Thorald, a small place about nine miles from the Falls on the Welland canal, and with whom took with them a young man named William Wise, a ship carpenter of Chicago. Wise was pinioned and blindfolded. After going nine miles into the country it was discovered that White was the wrong man. White states that the officers were after some Ku-Klux, who were connected with the Greensboro (N. C.) outrages, but says he will not pursue his would-be captors.

—At Seymour, Indiana, on the evening of the Fourth, a man named Norris, in producing lightning, preparatory to a theatrical performance, let fall a coal oil lamp in the midst of a crowd of children. The lamp burst, spreading the burning oil in every direction, setting the clothing of the children on fire. The little sufferers ran wildly through the hall, and before the flames were extinguished three of the children, little girls, were so badly burned that they died in seven hours. Norris was also badly, but not fatally, burned. It is said he was drunk, and only his injuries prevented him from being roughly used by the horrified and indignant citizens.

ST. LOUIS.

A Minister Flogged.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A few days ago a report reached here of the severe flogging of Rev. Thos. Calahan, near Centerville, Reynolds county, Missouri, on the night of June 23d, by a band of disguised men. Yesterday Calahan arrived here, having walked from Centerville to Rolla, one hundred and twenty miles, where he took the railroad for this city. Being a long time resident to W. T. Marshall Newcomb and United States Commissioner Eaton, to the effect that he was chaplain in the Confederate army during the war, went to Reynolds county about a year ago from Clinton, Iowa, and was a strong Republican in politics, but the whipping grew out of the fact that last September the county house of Reynolds county was burned, and again in May, destroying all the county records. Incendiarism was suspected, and Marion Johnson was indicted for the act, and on the 21st of June Calahan published a card in the Ironton *Enterprise* exonerating Johnson. He knew who did burn the court house, but gave no names. On the night of the 23d, while he was watching his sick wife and child, seven men, with blackened faces, entered the house, dragged his wife from the bed, plundered the house, bound him and took him half a mile away, and after attempting to make him tell who set fire to the court-house gave him about seventy-five lashes on the bare back with fifteen feet leading whips, and told him to leave the county within ten days, on penalty of death. Calahan further stated that there is a corrupt court ring in Reynolds county, against whom he was strongly opposed, and who were interested in the destruction of the county records to cover up the frauds in land titles. Not one man in fifty, he says, knows anything about these titles. Calahan names the following persons, supposed to have been engaged in whipping him: J. H. George, Sheriff of Reynolds county; J. Parks, Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts; M. M. Parks, son of the County Clerk; Napoleon George, a brother of the Sheriff, and two others whom he did not fully recognize. United States Commissioner Eaton issued warrants for these men, and United States Marshal Newcomb was sent up into Reynolds county to arrest and bring them to St. Louis. Calahan's back still shows the effect of the whipping.

—The second Coroner's jury in the case of John McNamara, shot by officer Cronan in Chicago, on July fourth, rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and Cronan was honorably discharged, and returned to duty.

—Three of the boys who were injured by the explosion of fire works at South Boston, Friday evening, have since died.

THE CAPITAL.

The Arizona Indians.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1872.

THE ARIZONA INDIANS.

General Howard has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior about his operations in Arizona. He believes General Crook, the commanding officer, should have large discretion. No one can do anything well bound hand and foot by a multitude of specific orders, which may or may not apply to the situation. General Howard recommends that the order relieving General Crook from the operation of the telegram which suspended hostilities against those who refuse to obey the orders of the Government, with a view to another treaty for peace, be confirmed, and that his hands be strengthened by allowing him an additional number of mechanics and laborers, so that his soldiers may be able to perform the duty of soldiers.

MAIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered an extension of mail service on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad from Newton to Hutchinson, Kan., thirty-three miles, $8,280 per annum, to commence on the 16th instant.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Seven or eight sudden deaths have occurred in Washington during the present week, two or more of them from the effects of the heat.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Drake Mills, who recently fell from the Metropolitan Hotel window, died to-day.

George W. Ingolls has been appointed agent for the Piute Indians in south-eastern Nebraska.

Moses Merritt has been appointed internal revenue store-keeper for the fourteenth district of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Light to fresh easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather will probably prevail on Monday over the South and Middle Atlantic States; partially cloudy weather for New England; clear and partially cloudy weather for the northern portion of the Middle States, with light to fresh winds.

CINCINNATI.

Funeral of Wm. Smith—Shocking Tragedy—A Minister Shoots a Boy—Father Gazzazi in the Churches.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The funeral of Wm. Smith occurred this afternoon at three o'clock. It was largely attended, the Chamber of Commerce having, in respect to his memory, adjourned over till Monday. A large number of members of the Chamber assembled at the Merchants' Exchange and proceeded in a body to the residence of the deceased. The interest in the session is being mostly centered in the selection of the National Executive Committee and of the officers of the convention. There will be a determined effort to oust Bigham from the Chairmanship of the committee. An attempt will be made to give the place to William A. Wallace, of Indiana. The Southern delegates evince a feeling against secession either the temporary or permanent chairman from any of the seceded States, and of giving the Chairmanship to Eastern or Middle States, and the latter to the West. No current has set in running in favor of making General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, President of the Convention, who is pressed mainly for his strong military reputation and political ability. The principal names mentioned for the temporary chairmanship are Governor Thomas, of Maryland, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and Thomas Bocock, of Virginia, but Thomas will probably be the man.

The members of the National Executive Committee, who are in the city, had a meeting to hear the secretary's report, and to receive a meeting charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. The National Committee meets again to-morrow. If anything like a full meeting can be obtained, the question of the temporary chairmanship will be discussed and probably decided. Nothing is heard, as yet, of the Bolters' Convention.

The first batch of delegates to the convention arrived to-night, most of whom are from the Southern and distant States. The majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, including Gov. Hoffman and Augustus Schell, will not arrive till to-morrow. A number of representatives of the press

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MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. SAMUEL TODD Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN B. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. MASON, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
W. HALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Hookstown.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. HELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. M'CONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS LEWIS, | THOMAS HOWARD.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113⅜@113⅝.

THE official reports of the various Democratic State Conventions show that of the 782 delegates, only *six*—Delaware's share—were instructed to insist on a straight ticket; 224 delegates were instructed for Greeley; 78 instructed against any nomination; and 424 uninstructed. It is well understood, however, that nearly all the uninstructed delegates will vote for Greeley. The "Blue Hen's Chicken" alone will raise its feeble cackle for Democracy pure and undefiled.

THE "old white hat" and "old Grimes," of ballad fame, were brought into an amusing connection in a speech made by ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, the other day, endorsing Greeley. He illustrated his position by this story, good in itself without regard to its application:

Into the hymn book of an old negro preacher some bad boy had pasted the old song—

Old Grimes is dead;
That good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more.

On opening his book one day before a sermon, his eyes fell on this hymn. He read the first verse and stopped with surprise. He wiped his specs and read it again, and said, "Brethren, I have been a singing out of this book for forty years; I have never recognized this as a hymn before; but it's here and I ain't agwine to go back on my book now, so please raise the tune and we'll sing it through if it kills us."

"Now," said the Governor, "we have been singing Democratic hymns for forty years down here, and we have never recognized Mr. Greeley as a Democrat before; but if the Baltimore Convention puts him in our hymn-book, "we'll sing him through if it kills us."

The moral that points and adorns this tale is palpable. Greeley's nomination by the Democrats is just as preposterous as the singing of "old Grimes" as a devotional hymn. We can make nothing else out of it.

THE claims for consequential damages having been withdrawn, the Geneva arbitrators will now consider the demand for direct damages caused by the depredations of the rebel cruisers, and the claim of $7,080,478 by the United States for expenses incurred in pursuit of the privateers. Our claim for damages on account of the depredations by the rebel cruisers amounts to $17,763,910, but the British government had these claims investigated by a special commission, which, assuming that the court shall hold their government responsible at all, cuts down the amount that should be awarded to $8,089,685. The comparative statement is as follows:

Vessel.	American estimate.	British estimate.
Alabama	$ 6,537,628	$3,288,851
Florida	3,093,302	2,635,568
Shenandoah	6,266,804	1,377,316
Tallahassee	579,956	347,273
Chickamauga	95,625	80,118
Georgia	288,321	176,913
Retribution	20,325	17,701
Sallie	5,540	4,875
Nashville	69,537	62,906
Boston	400	.....
Sumter	10,695	4,059
Grand total	$17,763,910	$8,039,685

In regard to the claim for expenses incurred on our government in pursuit of the rebel cruisers, the British insist that they are not responsible for this at all, but, at all events, they are only responsible for expenditures made in actual pursuit of the cruisers, and that this would not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

WHO IS THE KNAVE!

Forney's animosity for Hartranft is based wholly on the fact that the latter, by pushing the Evans investigation so determinedly, developed Forney's unfortunate connection with the State agent; a connection which produced for him, according to his own testimony, two thousand dollars. No wonder he hates Hartranft.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The above is a specimen of the courtesy with which the Ring journals treat *The Press*. The man who deliberately writes such a paragraph is a wilful falsifier and an unconscionable knave.—*Press.*

We disclaim the distinguished titles given us in the above extract by our splenetic friend. Instead of calling us names, if he shall be good enough to show us where we have stated anything untrue, we will cheerfully correct it for his sake. We are not an *intentional* "falsifier," and we know we are not "an unconscionable knave." Does the *Press* deny that it published the following on the morning the late State Convention was held?

"For General Hartranft we have nothing but praise. He was a gallant soldier, AND HE HAS BEEN A FAITHFUL OFFICIAL. He is a radical Republican, and he would make a good GOVERNOR."

It will not deny that it is doing all in its power now to defeat him. Why is this, unless it is enraged against him for following up the Evans matter until it developed Forney's connection therewith. Does Forney now deny that that connection produced him so much money as the amount named? Does he deny that he recommended Evans to Governor Geary, as a suitable person for the position of State Agent? Does he deny that his friend Evans paid D. C. Forney $5,000 or that $2,000 of the amount went to himself for services rendered? Does he deny that his friend Evans, whom he recommended for an important trust proved a defaulter? Did not Evans testify that *no State officer* received a dollar of his commissions? Now putting this and that together, why does the *Press* oppose Hartranft, if, on the 10th of April, 1872, he had been a gallant soldier, and a FAITHFUL OFFICIAL, AND WOULD MAKE A GOOD GOVERNOR? Why, unless its editor is now humiliated and forever disgraced in the eyes of honest men, the disclosure of which was made through the efforts of Hartranft, a "FAITHFUL OFFICIAL?"

Let the editor of the *Press* attempt to prove his charges if he can. It is easy to call names; but it is difficult to wipe out the moral effect of sworn testimony. That sworn testimony is on our side and against Forney. We now publish, without fear of contradiction, that John W. Forney the editor of the *Press, agreed to support Hartranft, if any change whatsoever should be made in the State ticket, so that he could have a reasonable excuse for coming again inside of the party ranks, and that his request was indignantly refused.* We tell him more, that if there is an "unconscionable knave" out of jail anywhere, one need not go outside of the city of Philadelphia, or the *Press* building, to find him, and we refer to John W. Forney's testimony before the Evans investigation committee in proof of our assertion. We have another unwritten chapter for Forney, which will sting, if published, and if he invites it we will give it to the world. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention that meets in Baltimore at noon to-morrow will in all likelihood be the last National Convention of that party. The first one held in Baltimore in 1832 was the beginning of our convention system. Every four years since then the Democracy have met in jubilant and enthusiastic conclave to map out their path to victory or defeat. This year, however, the conditions are reversed. It is to be a sort of a funeral gathering—to bury Caesar as well as to praise him. The party with all its traditions and achievements, good and bad, goes down to the dust—bows low at the feet of its life long opponent, accepts and indorses the principles of government to which it has made opposition almost a religious duty, and gives up the ghost by a sort of political *hari-kari* without a parallel in history.

We have been a good deal interested in glancing over the roster of chief mourners to assemble at Baltimore; in other words the list of delegates. It contains many historic names. The south sends its grand array of confederate Generals and soldiers, confederate Congressmen, confederate Cabinet Ministers, confederate Governors and confederate Judges. The confederate administration in fact would be complete in all its departments were it not that Jeff. Davis is detained at Memphis by his insurance business, and Aleck Stphens, in Georgia, by the parturition of a ten column italicised editorial. The northern delegations also boast names well known during the war and reconstruction; names historic for open or secret sympathy with the confederacy, and opposition to every stage of that settlement about to be accepted as final and conclusive, by the nomination of its leading and most embittered advocate for chief executive of the nation. Time works wonders but not many more remarkable than this. In sober earnestness, we presume there is not a man on the list of fifteen hundred delegates and alternates before us, that has not at some time or other within the past year or two held Horace Greeley up to infamy and hatred as more responsible than any other person living or dead, for all the human misery and sorrow—sectional animosities and bitterness that attended and supplemented the war of the rebellion. The countless millions of money lost by the great conflict, the hundreds of thousands of graves, the unnumbered crippled and wounded, the devastation of half the Union, the suffering on the field and the distress at home, have all been laid at his door by these Baltimore delegates, and not in the haste of sudden passion but as the calm expression of men well informed as a class in our political history, and many of whom are exceptionally cognizant of its hidden springs and sources of action. Is this an honest conversion? Is it not rather the last resource of desperate men to achieve power? It must be one or the other, and it is a stupid intellect indeed that cannot grasp the honest and truthful answer.

There is not much to be said in anticipation of the proceedings of the Convention. The fact that a straight ticket will not be nominated having been settled, a difference has arisen whether Greeley shall be nominated after the old fashion by a call of States and under the two-thirds rule, or whether his nomination at Cincinnati shall be simply indorsed by resolution. The original "passive policy" people in the west advocate the latter plan, while the latter converts prefer Greeley, (like their whisky) "straight," and insist he shall be robed with all the solemnities of a formal nomination. Nothing less than this, it is claimed, will consolidate the Democratic vote for him. The masses, they argue, must have a "regular" nomination. The point is not a material one, and will probably be settled before the convention comes to the question by a conference of the controlling spirits. There will be a great gathering at Baltimore, but it will differ from preceding conventions of all parties in the fact that there will be no large delegations of citizens, not delegates, to advance the interests of particular aspirants. The crowd will be made up of managing men and political experts. There is no need of outside influence to operate on the delegates, such as has been the usual attendant on National Conventions. The Greeley nomination has been so thoroughly cut and dried his friends can safely trust the official representatives of the party.

GREELEY AND HIS BACKERS.

Purity of administration and reform of all abuses that have crept into the public service, is the great promise held out by the Greeley faction to cajole independent voters to the support of their candidate. With the Democrats, however, the inducement is essentially one of spoils alone, and pledges explicit enough have been obtained from Greeley to satisfy these hungry fellows. This accounts for the eagerness with which their State conventions have acted in commending Greeley to Baltimore, and for the unanimity that promises to characterize the convention in that city next week. But the independent voters, men who fancy grievances exist and honestly desire to reform them, what guarantee have they? Mr. Greeley's personal honesty, it will be said. Well, we suppose no one will dispute Greeley's integrity, as a man, and if the administration of federal affairs was as small a matter as running a country store, and Mr. Greeley could supervise all its details, we suppose there would be no stealing with his connivance, and it would be impossible without it. But here is the difficulty. Mr. Greeley's personal honesty, in an office where almost every executive act in the affairs of a great nation, and millions of money, must in the nature of things be confided to subordinates, goes for naught. It is the influences by which he is surrounded that will tell the story of his administration, and just here Mr. Greeley is strangely unfortunate—he is so "gentle and confiding" his friends concede—for he has at his beck and call the most notorious scallawags in the Republican and Democratic parties of New York; Senator Fenton and John Cochrane represent one wing and Bill Tweed and Ben Wood the other. It is by this class Greeley will be controlled if elected. They will get up the outside pressure, and the guileless Philosopher will accept it as "public opinion," an article for which he always professes great reverence but has very little knowledge of.

Some of the Greeley papers—hitherto of influence in the Republican party—seem to appreciate the particular weakness of their candidate that we have pointed out. They support him with a certain amount of fear and trembling. Boasting of a purity of motive and action for themselves without flaw or blemish, they thought Greeley was wholly their own, and would take charge of the Government as a sort of experimentor in search of human perfection and sanctified politics. But they have been at fault, and suddenly wake up to the fact that their famous reformer has been captured by a combination of the very worst elements in American politics—the corruptionists of both parties, who never stack their arms but to join hands and engage in schemes of public plunder. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, the most influential advocate of Greeleyism in New England, has had its eyes opened, and confesses as follows:

"That some of the worst men in the country have donned white hats and are hurrahing lustily for Greeley, is a fact patent to all who have eyes and ears. This is especially true of his own State. *Hardly anywhere has his nomination commanded more demonstrative favor or a more zealous support than among the New York politicians of both parties who seldom sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck.*"

Can anything worse be said of a candidate than this? Are "the politicians of both parties who whilom sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck," in the habit of serving any body or any cause without a very clear perception of being accorded consideration, influence and solid advantages by those they serve? Yet, according to the *Republican*, and the fact is otherwise notorious, this class is both "demonstrative" and "zealous" in support of Mr. Greeley.

Coming west, we find that the Cincinnati *Commercial*, another strong Greeley organ, is even more emphatic in its candor, as to Mr. Greeley's present political associations. We quote from that paper:

"It is true, we believe, that the Democratic party machinery of New York, including Tammany, is at work for Greeley. *It is true, also, within our own knowledge, that some of the worst men in this community, those who have lived and fattened upon public plunder, and are notorious schemers to empty the pockets of the many into the hands of the few, are Greeley men* and most anxious to be known as such, evidently pushing themselves, hoping to have profitable recognition. *That in Cincinnati which corresponds most closely to Tammany, is for Greeley. Our Boss Tweed is a Greeley man.*"

Of what avail will be Mr. Greeley's personal honesty against such influences as these? Mayor Hall in New York, was generally esteemed personally honest by the most earnest opponents of the Tammany ring, yet Tweed, Sweeney and Connolly had no more serviceable agent in all their tremendous schemes of plunder than Hall. He lacked the foresight to prevent his being trapped into aiding and abetting them. The amiable qualities claimed for Greeley make it clear he can be made the same sort of an instrument, but in a field that covers a great nation and affects the interests of nearly forty millions of people.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE *Dog's Doings* is doing all it can for Greeley.

ACKNOWLEDGING the corn. "Rah for Greeley—Honest Old Horace," howls Democracy. "We do not say" "says Honest Old Horace," "that every Democrat is a thief, but every thief is a Democrat."

THAT statistical chap has been at work again and now tells us that there are living at the present time two widows of Revolutionary Soldiers who are under 40 years of age, and the oldest surviving widow has arrived at the age of 115 years.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* says that Hoar is Trumbull's superior in every intellectual quality. The *Gazette* also believes that the June-bug is the most powerful bird in America.—[*Louisville Courier Journal.*] Where's the point?

THE cultivation of the tea plant in Athens has not been attended with success and the matter is to be investigated at Washington. Specimens of soil in which the tea has been planted here have been received at the Land Office, and Prof. Winter, chemist and geologist is analyzing them to see wherein our soil is deficient.

THE way they teach drug clerks to be careful in Louisville is to bring them up in Court for every mistake. The other day a compounder of prescriptions made a mistake, giving the patient an irritant when the prescription called for a soothing remedy. The victim recovered, and has just taken the soothing remedy in the shape of $1,000, the damages being assessed by a jury.

CONGRESS has appropriated $30,000 to defray the expense of extending the triangulations on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coasts, so as to form a connection of the lines of survey. The coast survey parties are directed to establish points and run lines in those States which shall make provision for their own topographical surveys, and the system will afterwards be extended to other States.

A CASE has been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Chicago which will be of general interest to insurers. A lawyer lost his library and furniture in the great fire, but as his policy had expired previous to the fire, the company refused to pay him and he brought suit. This the plaintiff denied, but insisted, even if it was true, that in accordance with custom the company was bound to give him notice of its expiration, and that the failure to give such notice amounted to a renewal. The case was tried before a jury, who gave a verdict for the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial on the ground that the practice of the company was to give notice to a policy holder of the fact of a premium being due, and no notice of such fact had been given. There was an implied contract on the part of the company to renew the policy, although the premium had been paid. Judge Drummond overruled the motion, holding that such a practice on the part of the company was simply the voluntary granting of a privilege to the insured which it was not bound to grant, and no contract could be implied because of it; that consequently, in order to entitle himself to a renewal of the policy and to recover thereon, the plaintiff must have paid the premium whether notice of expiracy was given or not.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* pays Judge Shannon the following deserved compliment:

Judge P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburgh, is highly spoken of in connection with the nomination on the Republican ticket, for Congressman-at-large. He is one of the ablest and truest men in the State who during all our conflicts with the enemies of the Government was steadfast and correct in its defence. We know of no man who would make a more useful representative in Congress, than Judge Shannon, and as the West is entitled to a large recognition in distributing the honors of our organization, we most heartily indorse the recommendation to make Judge Shannon a candidate at large for Congress. He is a powerful speaker and just the man to aid in winning a great victory.

JOURNALISTIC.

THE *World's* editorials are brilliant.

THE *Times* and *Tribune* are about even in their circulation.

MR. GEO. JONES, publisher of the *Times*, is on his way to Europe.

RALPH MEEKER of the Greeley *Tribune* has gone to Bridgeport.

ONE of the most amusing things is, to hear Mr. Greeley swear. It's in the upper key.

THE editorial page of the *Tribune* is the most severely grammatical of all the journals.

THE New York State Editorial Convention had a good time at their annual meeting this year, at Watertown.

THE New York *Tribune* has made a good business feature in securing a column or two of English advertisements.

GEO. H. STOUT is the richest newspaper man in New York. He is now employed in cutting July coupons from 5-20s.

THE principal feature in the *World's* advertising columns are the "auction sales," a legacy given it by James Watson Webb's paper.

MR. SAMUEL WALTER, "the Chesterfield of the press," is the foreman of the *Tribune*. He never swears, but smiles when there is cause for anger.

TEXAS.

(From the Phila. Press.)

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, June 19, 1872.

Twenty-three hundred miles from Philadelphia since this day week, discovered by half a day in New Orleans and seven hours at the mouth of Red river, and yet we are just at the beginning of our journey over the line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and just on the borders of the "Lone Star." We boast of our great Middle States; but what are they to the vast expanses of Louisiana and Texas? What are they to such inland seas as the Mississippi and the Missouri? Secretary Boutwell stated in one of his speeches in 1868 that the whole forty millions of the population of the United States could be thrown into Texas, and that Texas would then be no more crowded than Massachusetts is to-day! It has a territory of 289,000 miles of arable land, with many millions of acres in the valley of the Rio Grande, pronounced by travelers the Italy of America; and a recent writer adds that it is capable of supporting a population of one hundred millions without the least inconvenience—a striking argument in favor of immigration to Texas and another proof of how much the whole South has suffered from the free-trade and States-rights doctrines of Calhoun and the secession Democrats. I copy the following from that capital work. "The Texas Almanac for 1871," published by Richardson & Co., at Galveston, Texas:

Most of our readers will probably remember Father Nugent's visit to Texas almost a year ago. Texans have been placed under obligations to him for the very favorable opinion he has given of the State, both in his speeches and letters on various occasions. On his return to England the following short paragraph appeared in the *Catholic Times* of Liverpool:

"MANCHESTER, July 27, 1871.

"I read Father Nugent's letter in your paper of last Saturday, showing what a poor man with three lads might do in Texas. Like Martin Browne, I have a young family, but not seventy pounds. The fact is, all I can muster in the world is about fifty pounds. My mind is made up to emigrate, but where to go is the question. Some people tell me the Western States offer the best markets for a poor man's labor, and that Nebraska is a first-rate place. Father Nugent ought to know what he is writing about, and I am inclined on his word to try Texas. Just get him to tell us something more about the climate, soil, and special advantages of Texas over the other parts of the States."

For answer to the above Father Nugent sent the following to the *Times* of August 12, 1871. We publish it because it contains what immigrants most desire to know, and it is from a perfectly disinterested source:

"That Texas offers a homestead and the means of acquiring wealth to the poor man with far more certainty and less labor than other portions of the States cannot be called into question by any one who considers its vast resources and advantages. It is preeminently the country for the poor man who seeks for a home and a living for his family; for no matter how poor a man may be, if he has health and will only go to work, he may in a few years have property and stock and enjoy every advantage for his family. If he fails in this, *the fault will lie at his own door.*' The climate is temperate and salubrious; the soil is not only fertile to a degree unknown to this country, but suited to the production of a variety of crops. Some of the Western States may be found to be as rich and to yield as much per acre, if the products are suited to their climate, but we have heard of none with a climate and soil adapted to so large a variety of crops which contribute so largely to wealth and commerce. The northern and middle counties of Texas yield wheat, corn, and all kinds of small grain in abundance on lands equally adapted to the acre. These cotton lands, which are not to be surpassed in the world, and capable of yielding all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Many of the Western States afford a good pasturage, and wild grass in abundance during the summer months, but Texas has the advantage of affording perennial pasturage without taxing the farmer with the heavy labor and expense of preparing food in the summer for his cattle and sheep, and then dealing it out to them in winter. The right of pasturage in all Western States has to be paid for, while in Texas it is free to all. It need not surprise our Manchester friend to hear that, during our recent tour in Texas, we came in contact with many men, now possessing immense properties and filling high social positions, who, not many years ago, arrived in that State without a single dollar. Their labor was their only capital, and in the Lone Star State it is the best foundation of wealth. Here is one of a hundred examples of a poor man becoming rich without a copper. Twenty-five years ago an Irishman engaged with a stock-raiser. There was no money to be given, but he was to be boarded and found in everything, and in the place of wages he was to receive one cow and a calf each month. Now he is worth $100,000 in cash, and sends to market each year from fifteen to twenty thousand head of cattle. Many a poor sailor, tired of the perils of the deep, has taken refuge in Texas, and by energy and perseverance has climbed to the topmost round of the ladder. Here is one, who was formerly a man before the mast, who now has six steamers on the Rio Grande, 80,000 head of cattle, 25,000 head of horse stock, 12,000 sheep, and 150,000 acres of land, and last year invested $25,000 in the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad. Horace Greeley paid Texas a visit the last week in May of this year, and christened it the 'Land of Promise.' After describing the richness of the soil and the easy conditions upon which it may be obtained, he says 'As yet the mineral wealth of Texas sleeps undisturbed and useless. She has iron enough to divide the earth by railroads into squares ten miles across, but no iron of it was ever smelted. She has at least five thousand square miles of coal (probably much more), but no ton of it was ever dug for sale. She has gypsum enough to plaster the continent of America, and uses it not, it lies quiet and valueless—a waste of earth-covered stone. She has more land good for wheat than Minnesota, yet imports nearly all of her flour. She has millions of acres of excellent timber, yet builds mainly of pine from Louisiana and Florida. She sends to Ohio for her hams and to New York for her butter, and would import berries and fruits if her people had not learned, while they were unattainable, to do without them. If ten thousand Northern farmers would settle just below Houston and devote themselves to supplying that city and Galveston with fresh milk, butter, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, grapes, etc., they would make one generation get rich faster than so many cultivators ever did before. They would have to make their own ice, but that is not difficult; they might have to teach the Texas Central Railroad Company how to run a milk-train fifty miles, but that need not exhaust their energies. The pasture-land, fenced, might cost them ten dollars an acre just around a railroad depot and a junction; their cows might be picked at fifteen dollars per head, and they would soon sell hay enough at two hundred per cent. profit to defray the cost of feeding and housing their stock.'

At this gateway of the grandest material enterprise of this or any age, let me give the general reader an idea of the work undertaken by Colonel Thomas A. Scott and his associates. "The Texas and Pacific Railway Company" finds finished to its hands 66 miles of railroad, from Shreveport, on Red river, to Longview, Upshur county, Texas; which is doing a good freight and passenger business. This is the line before known as the Southern Pacific, and extends from Marshall, Texas, through a magnificent region, to El Paso del Norte, near the boundary between the United States and Mexico, thence to the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers of the west, at Fort Yuma, and thence to the magnificent harbor of San Diego, Pacific coast, which is land-locked, and large enough for one thousand vessels to ride with ease on its bosom. There is another branch the Transcontinental, which begins at Texarkana, in the county of Lafayette, Texas, ten miles west of Fulton, Arkansas, and extends through a most fertile region of country to Fort Worth, in the county of Tarrant, Texas, where it joins the mainline above described and the two together pursue the route to the Pacific on the 32d parallel. Fort Worth, after visiting the towns of Marshall and Jefferson, Colonel Scott and his party will proceed to-morrow when we will stage it one hundred and seventy-five miles across country, reaching the railroad at Dallas, whence we proceed through Houston and other places to Galveston. There we board the Morgan steamer for New Orleans, and so home, which, with the good fortune that has so far attended us, we hope to reach by the 10th of 15th of July, or a little over a month since we left. This is a long route, when completed we shall have traveled nearly 5,000 miles by rail, steamboat, stage, and ocean steamer. Colonel Scott and his chief engineer have been continually occupied during our trip, consulting maps, laying out routes, voluntary granting of a privilege to the insured which it was not bound to grant, and no contract could be implied because of it; that consequently, in order to entitle himself to a renewal of the policy and to recover thereon, the plaintiff must have paid the premium whether notice of expiracy was given or not.

OLD ZEKE CORNBLOOM GOES FOR GRANT.

I do not know much about farming,
According to chemikil science,
And so my 'taters and corn
Must take chances without such appliance.
I never drop mud pizen in tobakker,
And raise a heap more than I want;
I am not bi-ennent with the country,
And not ill-disposed toward Grant.

I do not know much of conventions,
And never made a speech in my life;
I never went much on a caucus,
Nor turned in pointing with fife.
Before I was only a spouter,
Or ef I was much on a chaint,
I'd believe a slave for the Union,
And speak a good word for old Grant.

I do not know much of finance,
I hain to be damned in a donkey,
And worst I ever pizen I think
The sooner it's paid why the better.
And some Grant's brains have boosted the nation
As a hole have been peg party mates;
He's lightening the load of taxation
And paying the national debts.

I do not know much about fightin'—
My noshens don't that way hardner,
But when it comes down to a scrimmage,
He never was beat on that line.
When treason was thraisom" to swamp us,
Twas he gave the thing its death blow;
And as he brought us throughs the danger,
I'aint going back on him now.

I do not pretend to know much
About "Tariffs," and "balance of trade,"
But business is generly lively,
And pretty fair profits is made;
And in spite of the growling scrubreads,
"Civil Service Reform" and sich rant,
I'm well satisfied with the country
And, by thunder, I'm going for Grant.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following. "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

DEEP ROCK WATER,
SARATOGA SPRING WATER.

Always fresh, received every day direct from the springs. We find this water

THE NICEST, PUREST AND BEST

in the Market. We have also Kissingen Congress, Selters, Vichy, Carlsbad, Lemon & Soda Water in large city Syrups made strictly from the fruit. We are the only dealers in Lemon & Soda Mineral Spring Water, one of the greatest waters known. In fact, we are the leading headquarters for Mineral and Soda Waters.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Deep Rock Spring Water on draught.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of Proprietary and Secret medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success, in private practice, as a sure and agreeable, bilious and dyspeptic corrigent, and alterative of the solids and fluids, and a safeguard against periodical or intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, lifted its merits as a basis, although, as corrective and recreative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbance so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its ennobling and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been unanimously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their endorsement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery.
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

People Seeking Investments
Of a secure character and good interest should call at once and obtain circulars of information, maps, &c., of which he reaches Marshall, the threshold of his work, he will give his orders clearly. Colonel Henry G. Stebbins, vice president of the company, is now in London, negotiating the first loan, which, under the prestige attending this grand scheme, will be easily secured.

S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., (near Market St.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fiscal Agents for the Butte (States and other Loans, who have for negotiation and sale a limited few of the following prime securities, namely:

Milwaukee and Nashua 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Union Trust Co., of New Hampshire, at 90 and accrued interest.

Birmingham (Pa.) Market House Improvement 8 per cent. Currency Bonds at par and accrued interest.

Mt. Oliver (Birmingham) Incline Plane convertible 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at par and interest, and several other kinds of investment securities at market rates, for further information which please call as above.

jy27:TTS&D&S S. McCLEAN & CO.

Dress Goods Reduced.

SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS,
BARNANDS AND GRENADINES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at

H. J. LYNCH'S,
At No. 96 Market Street.

JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS.
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.

M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Woodworth Planers a Specialty.
jy6:MWF

Steam Heating
BY
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.

Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to

GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
jy6:d3

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eghin, G. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartnell, Prof. C. Schaeffer, Christopher Kuc.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Sales
LADIES' SUITS,
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Suits,
$2.50, $3.00 AND $4.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$4.50, $5.00 AND $5.50.
Ladies' Suits,
$6.00, $6.50 AND $7.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$7.50, $8.00 AND $9.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$10.00, $11.00 AND $12.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$13.00, $14.00 AND $15.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$16.00, $17.00 AND $18.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$19.00 AND $200.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
jy6:d3s

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It is not liable to get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S.

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 6, 1872.

There was nothing of novelty in money matters to-day. The bank have funds enough so as not to be forced to confine themselves to the wants of their customers, but also extend a helping hand to needy outsiders, and in most instances supply all demands from responsible parties made upon them. Owing to the settling of balances, a large number of checks changed hands, which runs up the business of the clearing house very largely. The amount of money that is required, however, is comparatively small, as the banks generally keep pretty nearly even in the matter of exchanges.

The delightful weather to-day had quite an exhilerating effect on trade, which for this time of the year was unusually lively. In stocks and bonds there is nothing new. The real estate market is fully up to the average activity which it has exhibited ever since the 1st of May. The tendency of property is still an advancing one.

Reports coming in about the crops continue good. The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for May and June deduced as near as can be, $220,000,000 bushels, from a wide examination against 139,000,000 last year—A crop almost equaling that of 1869. The average of oats is increased in almost every State, and the promise is good. Rye is below an average in the space sown, while barley holds its own. The peach crop is slightly below its average in the Middle States, but generally good on the whole. The country will not suffer for bread, ale, whisky or fruit.

Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, New York Cincinnati and Philadelphia paper all report their markets as fairly supplied with loanable funds, with rates of interest in most cases having a downward tendency.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	117¾
5-20— 1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¼
10-40s	111¾
Currency 6's	118
Gold	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¼
Do Scrip	89¾
Erie	18¾
Harlem	115
Fort Wayne	96¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N W	74¾
Do Preferred	90¾
St. Paul, Common	54
Do Preferred	78¼
Wabash	75
Do Preferred	87
Union Pacific	83¼
Ohio & Mississippi	40¾
Pacific Mail	73¾
West Union Telegraph	79½
Adams Express	97
U. S. Express	48
Wells, Fargo	89½

NEW YORK, July 6, 1872.

Gold dull and steady; 113¾@113¾. Loans 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $20,000,000. Money easy, at 3 to 5 per cent. on call. Weekly export of specie, $2,625,811.

The bank statement shows again a net reserve of $1,177,375, the banks holding in what is reckoned as lawful money, $13,973,275 above the legal requirement:

Loans, increase	$7,899,000.
Specie, increase	5,900,000.
Deposits, increase	9,187,000.
Legal tenders, decrease	2,442,900.
Circulation, increase	92,360.

Governments steady, and closed quiet and firm. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks were strong all day, but with only a moderate amount of business transacted; Erie sold up to 18¾, Pacific Mail to 73¾, and New York Central to 93¼. At the close, at 2 P. M., the market was lively with prices firm, and equivalent to ¾ per cent. lower than the highest of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of '81, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of '62, 114¾, bid; do '64, 114¾, bid; do '65, 115¾, bid; do '65, 113¾@114; 5-20s of '67, 115¾@115¾; do '68 coupons, 115@115¾; 10-40s, coupons, 112¾@112¾; currency 6s, 114¾@115; new 5 per cent. 113¾@113¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Pacific Mail, 73¾; Western Union Telegraph, 79; Adams Express, 97; doing to Wheat, and in the absence of sales it is difficult to give quotations; the mills are still virtually out of the market, and it is not likely that they will commence to buy again until they have exhausted what they have on hand. Oats continue dull, though it may be observed that some of the western market were considerably firmer on Friday, and this, of course, will not be without its effect here. The last sales reported were 41@42 cts, and some dealers begin to think now that the bottom has been reached, and those who entertain this feeling, as a matter of course, are indifferent about selling at present prices—it is alleged that the great proportion of the stock in this market cost from 52 to 53 cts. Shelled Corn is dull but nominally unchanged; 58 to 59 cts on track, and 60@61 free on elevator. Rye is dull and nominal at 70 cts—no demadd and but little offering. No movein Barley.

GROCERIES.—Trade, as is always the case just after the "Fourth," is dull, but it will doubtless revive again within the next day or two. Coffee is quiet, and, if anything, a shade weaker, and in view of the fact that the new crop will commence to arrive within the next thirty or forty days, importers and large holders generally are more anxious to realize. It is expected that there will be considerable fall in sugar during the next three or four weeks, and the markets east are firmer. Syrup easier. New Orleans Molasses quiet—stock all over the country almost exhausted.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13½; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11½; Circle C, 11⅝; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10⅝.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24¼; prime, 23½; good, 22¼; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 58; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 68.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—Continues steady but the demand is light and prices are unchanged; $25 to $30 per ton—but few sales at the outside quotations.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $150 per ton.

OIL.—Lard Oil is quoted at 73@75 for No. 1, and 60@62 for No. 2.

POTATOES.—Sales at $2 to $3 per bbl for new, and 20 to 30 cts per bushel for old.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6½, sugar-cured, 9; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed sides, 8¼; clear sides 9; sugar cured hams, 11½; mess pork, 15½; dried beef, 18c; lard in kegs, 10¾; in tin buckets, 11¼. Ham sausage, 10½c.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@3½cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Flax seed is scarce and sells readily at $2.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a smal way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines quotable, in a jobbing way, at 90@91 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 6, 1872.

Trade has been very quiet during this week, which was owing in part the recurrence of the national holiday and hot weather combined which caused many operators to forsake business and seek after comfort and pleasure. The market for both crude and refined is weaker, and prices as compared with the early part of the week are lower. Crude to-day was quoted at 8½, 8¾, 8⅞ per bbl at the wells, equivalent to 9¼ cents per gallon here. Refined is also a shade lower and very quiet; July 22¼; August 1st half 22½; last half 22½. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged, at $1.10 in the country and $1.85 for city.

The receipts of crude and shipments of refined have fallen off somewhat; however, all things considered, business holds up well and compares favorably with the same time last year.

Receipts crude this week 28,359 bbls; last week, 28,142; January 1st to date 524,148; same time last year, 528,441. Exports refined this week, 13,533; last week, 19,312. January 1st to date, 347,386; same time last year, 390,862.

Sterling O W acct, Thos. King	222
Superior O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	456
do O. W. acct. Fisher Bro.	308
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	37
Liberty O W, acct. W. Stevenson	400
Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bro	314
Liberty O W, acct. R. S. Duncan	462
Sunbeam O W, acct. R. S. Duncan	480
American O W, acct. S. S. Duncan	1238
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	774
Brilliant O W, acct. H. L. Taylor	329
Refiners O W, acct. Thos. King	576
Total	5926

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 858 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 886 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 105 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 618 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 300 bbls Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 1100 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 472 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 159 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 550 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls, to WaringKing & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 4848

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, July 6, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following is an exhibit of the receipts of stock for the week ending to-day:

Cattle	495 cars.
Hogs	156 "
Sheep	50 "
Horses	10 "
Mules	2 "
Total	713

The receipts, as will be seen, were large and as has been the case for several weeks past, the offerings were mostly very common in point of quality; prime shipping cattle were only in fair supply, and, in consequence, while the former shipping firm on 50 to 75 cents per cwt the latter cannot be quoted down more than a quarter of a cent, and sold much more readily notwithstanding the apparent difference in prices. Trade for common shipper Stock has been exceedingly hard for several weeks past, in consequence of the markets being glutted with cattle of this character, and, furthermore, until there is a very material falling off in the receipts, no improvement can reasonably be expected. It seems that farmers and stock growers generally are disposing of their common cattle and keeping their best grades back, and this accounts for the abundance of the one and scarcity of the other, and explains why the former have depreciated so much more in value than the latter.

Prime to extra 1300@1400 steers cannot now be quoted above 6¼ to 6¾; good 1,100@1,100, 5½@6c; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs 5@5½c; stock steers 4½@5 cts. There were some lots of good cattle sold as will be seen by the following: Ward to Voetter, 2 cars at 6¼c, and 3 loads at 6¾; Aaron Johnson to same, 4 loads at $6.90 and 3 at $6.70; Laughrey to Hartman, 3 cars at $6.90. It seemed as if almost everything had conspired against the drovers this week, for in the midst of the heavy supplies the water gave out and the almost unprecedented heat overcame many of the poor, showing a heavy mortality record about the stock yards. There is more risk attached to the stock trade just now than at any season of the year; there is always more shrinkage which is a very important matter, the markets are more irregular and unsettled, and the mortality is always greater.

CATTLE.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
12	16,000	5 80	8	8,390	5 25
4	4,150	5 12	4	4,340	5 00
54	47,350	4 75	2	2,250	5 25
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
17	18,070	6 15	18	21,820	6 00
18	18,040	5 50	14	16,480	5 00
17	21,340	6 00	17	20,440	6 00
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
18	20,500	5 00	18	20,580	5 00
15	13,260	5 00	15	17,990	6 00
6	7,390	4 00	15	18,050	5 50
Smith, W & B sold:					
82	40,600	5 70	5	6,450	6 25
Holmes, L & Co., sold:					
17	22,440	5 75	27	32 700	5 25
21	20,700	4 20	32	36,980	5 50
19	18,130	5 25	51	55,510	5 60
18	21,440	5 60	19	21,030	5 30
32	37,970	5 70	18	20,210	5 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were light, fifty cars, which was a very small supply as compared to 85 to 85 lbs at 4¼ to 4¾; 70 to 75 lbs 3¾ to 4¼ scalawags, $1,50 to $2,00 per head. Lambs also dull and lower, may be quoted at 4 to 6 cts, as to quality and condition.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
223	16,530	4 25	20	per head	$2 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
102	8,570	4 50	73	per head	$1 90
15	per head	2 65	210	16,600	3 90
178	14,670	4 00	207	17,380	4 75
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
147	12,590	4 25	42	4,220	4 25
157	7,850	4 50	208	15,280	4 35
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
181	16,020	4 00	18	per head	$3 00
176	17,520	4 80	8	" "	2 00
240	19,120	4 75	198	17,740	4 75
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
110	8,180	4 60	196	14,890	4 50
342	31,710	4 20	16	per head	$2 85

HOGS.

The market opened this week with a full supply, and the weather very hot; hence there was no disposition to trade, and business dragged along slowly, Philadelphia hogs bringing 4,25 to 4,40, and Yorkers 4,00 to 4,10, until Thursday, when there was a spring on Yorkers of 10 to 20 cts established, and Philadelphia hogs ruled 5@10 higher. The falling off in the receipts was attributed mainly to the hot weather. To-day quotations may be fairly given at 4,25 to 4,35 for Yorkers, and 4,45 to 4,60 for Philadelphia hogs.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
20	33,400	4 30	93	17,420	4 25
50	5,980	4 35	53	9,700	4 20
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
87	15,220	4 40	99	21,260	4 25
116	29,340	4 50	20	5,000	4 25
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
43	9,240	4 35	96	24,840	4 50
20	5,350	4 25	57	12,350	4 15
176	32,150	4 40	69	15,530	4 12
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
112	21,490	4 25	65	10,780	4 15
68	16,360	4 40	109	22,030	4 45
125	27,580	4 25	61	16,660	4 60
156	24,140	4 30	20	5,050	4 30
43	11,180	4 25	81	23,180	4 60

CHANGE IN FIRMS.

As will be seen by reference to card, Mr. Jas. Laughrey, a well known Ohio driver, has been with former years, but it was fully up to the

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 2 feet 3 inches in the channel last evening. The weather yesterday was clear and hot, and navigation for the present may be considered at an end.

There have been no arrivals since the date of our last report, excepting the Monongahela river packet.

The Exchange departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening, with about all the freight she could take on the water, and a fair number of passengers.

The West Virginia, Capt. Peter Donaldson, is the regular Independent Monongahela river packet, leaving here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

The Julia No. 2 is due from Zanesville this morning.

—A late Sioux City paper says: Captain Evans and Captain Gilmore, of Pittsburgh, and members of the firm of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, of that city, took passage from this place yesterday afternoon on the steamer Western, accompanied by their families, for a trip to Buford and return.

—The Fontenelle "Chokes a tree." She was gone on her Benton trip eighty-two days at an expense of about twenty thousand dollars, and Captain Shaw asserts emphatically that there is no money in the trade at ruling freight rates.

—The Mary McDonald arrived at Sioux City last Monday from Benton. She will probably make other trips up the Missouri above Sioux City.

—The low water in the St. Francis will probably cause the steamer St. Francis not to make more than than the present trip in that stream, as far up, at least, as Wittsburgh.

—The Key West, from Benton, passed Leavenworth July 1. She took aboard a number of passengers for St. Joseph, Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Sioux City.

—Mr. G. W. Higgins, late clerk on the Silver Moon, has gone to merchandising at Caledonia, Ill., the place where he got married a short time ago.

—The Leavenworth *Times* says the July rise will no doubt be a big one. Others think it will be no great shakes.

—The Ed. Hobbs arrived at Cincinnati on Friday, and the Mary Ann reached St. Louis the same day.

—The Sioux City *Journal* says the Key West will be the last boat to Benton this season.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

REGULAR PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The commodious and light draught steamer EXCHANGE, Capt. ED. EVANS, will leave as above on SATURDAY, July 6th, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to jy4 FLEMING & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The new and Light Draught Packet Steamer WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON, Jr., Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leave Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of fe22:364 S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

INSURANCE.

ARMENIA Fire Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in First National Bank Building, corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Scully,	Alexander Patterson,
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This Company is now fully organized and prepared to establish Agencies. Business conducted in a liberal spirit. All losses promptly accepted. Rates fixed with regard to the laws of average and fair competition for the hazard assumed.

Give the Armenia a fair trial and realize its superior business facilities.

Policies issued at Local Department, 91 FOURTH AVENUE, where application for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

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Capital All Paid Up.

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Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated April, 1819.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Build'g corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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W. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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mh:m7

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No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against loss or damage by fire at the lowe rates consistent with security.

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Max. K. Moorhead, Jr.

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C. C. SHERRETT, Secretary. ap14:64

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Allegheny City Pa.,

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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Corner Federal Street and Diamond, Allegheny.

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FISH.—THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING in barrs and half barrels. Also, LAKE HERRING AND WHITE FISH. In store and for sale by

WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood Street.

jy6:d2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published, PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and the Diseases of the Sexual Organs; being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Jordan & Davieson, and which contains information which is invaluable to the afflicted, and which can be obtained in no other work in AMERICA, the result of a practice of over twenty years, and from actual experience. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

The startling symptoms of these diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A musical pamphlet is published in each language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street. jy6:104:W

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS. Prepared by DELAMARRE & DUPONT, 224 Rue de la Loubard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France, as the very best remedy in all cases of Seminal Weakness; RELAXATION of the Genital Organs; Loss of Power; Nocturnal Emissions in the Urine, &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from the Secret Vice or Excessive Use. CURE when all other remedies fail. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, by enclosing price to the sole general Agents for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York. Copy of Advice in each box, or will be sent by mail. Use address. jal:eow-T

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 35 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

Address JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular graduate of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc, address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted. jy6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; no disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid effect, without a blemish. Leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or nitrate of silver, the ruin of the hair. All druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York. jy6:m29

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. The best method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. M30-d&S

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! "Books for the Million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure, Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them, 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES for 25 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COULD HAVE taken his wives along with him if he had provided them with CABLE SCREW WIRE SHOES, so they are dry, easy and durable jy2:mwf

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME.

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,

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Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,

Nos. 52 and 54 SOUTH DIAMOND ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. jy6:m

S. TATE. S. W. ECKELS. R. ECKELS.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 92 FIFTH AVENUE. ap14:m

New Orleans SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,

First of the Season.

JUST RECEIVED BY

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JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

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And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 13 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue. no14:h20

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Warehouses: Delaware River, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

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Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment. v10-m50

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

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DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,

Philadelphia address,

Waring, King & Co.,

ap12 109 WALNUT STREET.

TAXES

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office the duplicates of CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL, POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND CITY BUSINESS TAXES, AND CITY WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1872,

and that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

FIVE per cent. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

TWO per cent. deduction allowed if paid between the 1st day of August, 1872, and the 15th day of September, 1872.

If paid after the 15th of September, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, no deduction will be allowed.

ADDITIONS.

FIVE per cent. will be allowed if paid after the 1st day of October, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of November, 1872.

TEN per cent will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after the 1st day of November, 1872.

For the accommodation of the Tax Payers, this office will be KEPT OPEN until September 13th, 1872, on SATURDAYS until 9 o'clock, P. M.

C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

je27:68-MTH

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Rimell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshal & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Upland Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

FINANCIAL.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President. DIRECTORS. DAVID GREGG.

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R. E. Fahnestock, Charles Howard,
Daniel Eaton, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. L. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. W. Richmond,
Henry Sproul. Benj. Stanwix.

Deposits received and interest allowed on same. Dividends, coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of securities bought and sold on commission. jy6:104

American Bank

No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas M. Marshall,	John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon,	Archibald Wilson,
James W. Arrott,	James D. Kelly,
Charles B.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Fatal Accident.—On last Saturday evening an old man named Hall, residing in Strawberry alley, while coming down stairs, fell and received injuries from which he died in a very short time. The deceased was about seventy years of age and well known as an orange and lemon peddler upon the street.

Temperance Meeting.—There will be a public meeting in the rooms of the Allegheny County Christian Alliance, corner of Penn and Sixth avenue, on Monday, July 8th, at 11 A. M. The object of this meeting is to make preparations for effecting organizations throughout the county. All friends of the cause are earnestly requested to attend.

Alleged Larceny.

Michael Coche made an information before Mayor Callow against his son William Coche, charging him with larceny. He alleges that his son took seventeen dollars from his (the defendant's) trunk, and that he then went to the Anchor Cotton Mills, where his sister was employed, and drew her wages, amounting to seven dollars. Young Cocke was arrested and is now in the lockup awaiting a hearing.

Stop It.

The new method of advertising adopted by one of our city weekly papers, viz.: hand and wagon drawn by four white horses, with large placard of the paper held aloft, is further going back on the craft. Suppose other advertisers should adopt the same method, what would become of the newspaper business? Better stick to printers ink to get up a sensation, although it is bad for Johnnie Trimble and his gay team.

Revenue Collections.

The following is a recapitulation of the revenue collections made in the Twenty-second District during the month of June.

Collections on spirits	$ 2,854 56
Tobacco	10,676 21
Fermented liquors	13,448 53
Banks and bankers	7,631 56
Gas	3,355 78
Income	71,000 08
Penalties, &c., collected	313 91
Total	$144,967 64

Seriously Injured by the Cars.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night an elderly Englishman named John Harper, was run over at Larimer's station and sustained very serious injuries. At the hour named Harper was attempting to cross the track when he was struck by the fast train east. He was fortunately thrown to a siding by the cowcatcher of the locomotive. His left leg was broken just below the knee, the toes of the right foot cut off, his right shoulder fractured and he also received a severe cut on the scalp. He was attended by Dr. Kemmler, and last evening brought to this city and sent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. It seems almost a miracle that the man escaped instant death.

An Attempt to Rescue Prisoners.

Maurice Wallace was arrested on last Friday, charged with participating in the riot which took place on that day at Friendship Grove, and taken before the Mayor. He was released on bail, but on the next day came to the lock-up and attempted to release some of his less fortunate companions by climbing through the window. It happened, however, that an officer saw him and arrested him. He again had the honor of an interview with the Mayor, but this time he was not let off so easily. He was requested to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, but being minus the sufficient amount of stamps, he promised to give his humble services to the county force for a period of thirty days.

Pittsburghers at Philadelphia.

To Pittsburghers going to Philadelphia we cannot recommend a better place to put up at than at the Merchants hotel, on North Fourth street. At the recent Republican Convention in that city the Union Republican Club, of Allegheny, as well as dozens of Pittsburghers, made their headquarters at the Merchants, and all were perfectly delighted with the accommodations and the manner in which they were treated there. Messrs. Dash & Mangle, the proprietors, know how to run a hotel, and in Messrs. Jacoby, Hager, Shaw and Cline they have as clever and accommodating clerks as can be found anywhere. By the way, Jacoby is to take charge of the Central house at Cape May during the "heated spell," and those recreating on the seaboard should give him a call.

A Successful Insurance Company.

The Cash Insurance Company, it will be seen by its advertisement, has declared another $4 dividend—i. e $4 on each $50 share of stock—out of the earnings of the last six months. This is at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum, and denotes the excellent management and remarkable success of the company. The evidence of the prudent management and great prosperity of the company will be further emphasized when we state the fact that out of the net earnings of the last six months, the company has added to its reserve, or contingent fund, a sum equal to the very large amount divided among the shareholders. We congratulate Mr. Robert H. King, the President, Mr. J. T. Johnston, the Secretary, and the Board of Directors, on the distinguished prosperity of the Cash Insurance Company.

Franco-Prussian War.

On last Saturday afternoon, August Reinhauf paid a visit to his friend Anthony Hauser, who resides on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. There would have been nothing very remarkable in this had it not been for what followed. But a simple difference of nationality caused a misunderstanding which might have resulted sadly for one of the representatives of the great European nations. Reinhauf, it seems, is of French extraction, while his host, Hauser, was a Prussian. The late unpleasantness between their native countries was still in their memories, and so when Hauser's enthusiasms for the land of his birth inspired him into singing Prussian songs his French friend objected. A difference of opinion in regard to the propriety of that kind of music led to another Franco-Prussian war. The result proved different from the former one however, and how the wife of the patriotic German complains before Mayor Callow, charging Reinhauf with felonious assault and battery upon her husband.

n For Sale.

the popular and well
ies and Fruit farm are to
the premises, on Thurs-
2 o'clock P. M. Those
ending the sale will have
the Railway from
o'clock, and a free lunch will be served at 1 P. M. Here then is an opportunity for a safe investment in a well established and lucrative business, situated within a short distance of the City, where a ever increasing market for all the products of the nursery and farm. Catalogues and lithographic views of the same, with accurate descriptions of the grounds, will be furnished on application to the proprietors, Messrs. H. Bookstoce & Sons, 127 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The name of this firm will be recognized as that of veteran and extensive Nurserymen, who may be inferred will have their farm in first rate condition, so that the party who may succeed them will fall at once into an established business. See their advertisement

Teachers Elected.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Fifteenth ward School Directors, the resignation of Miss Louisa C. Ahlborn was read and received, and resolutions of respect at losing so valuable a teacher were passed. The Board then elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, H. O. Gibbons. Grammar.—Miss Lina Anderson. Intermediate.—Misses M. O. Barr and Sophie A. Hoyer, and primary, Misses Margaret Cromlish, Emma Hipsley and Cevilia Mc Claren. A resolution was adopted instructing the representative to the central board of education.—Mr. John Wilkinson—to vote in favor of retaining the teaching of music in the public schools.

In the Sixteenth ward the School Board has elected teachers for the ensuing year, as follows: Principal, D. R. Brubaker; assistant, William Joyce; grammar department, Miss Bella McCandless; intermediate department, Miss Ella C. Palmer, Miss Agnes Bastberger, German, Miss Agnes Bartberger; primary department, Miss Lizzie Banford, Miss Pauline Bartberger and Miss Francis Cuddy.

Improved Blast Furnace.

The Pittsburgh & St. Louis Improvement Company, organized by a number of gentlemen of this city and of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of practically demonstrating the merits of an improved blast furnace for making homogeneous metal direct from the ore, are now erecting a working furnace at Bailie's Run, near Tarentum. If this furnace shall accomplish what the intelligent and practical men who are committed to the enterprise believe that it will, it will work a revolution in the processes of iron and steel manufacture.

Mr. Jno. A. Stearns of Missouri, formerly of this county, is the inventor and patentee of the new furnace, and also of a "Perfect Combustion Grate," which was successfully tested in this city last winter, and for the manufacture of which arrangements are being perfected. We would judge from several interviews with Mr. Stearns, the patentee, that he had been a diligent student of natural laws and chemical affinities, and that there is every probability that those who have engaged with him in reducing the principles of his invention to practice will have no reason to regret it.

Underground Houses.

Passing along Grant street last evening, a rudy sad scene presented itself. Though not an uncommon sight in any large city like ours, yet it seemed on this occasion particularly affecting. Along Grant St are several, perhaps a dozen families residing in cellars, shut out from the cheerful light that makes everything in nature so beautiful. In these cool summer evenings the inhabitants come from their holes like animals coming from their den to enjoy for a few moments in nature's light. The family sit around the edge of the cellar door with such an expression upon their countenances as plainly indicates that their lives are spent in a damp, dark place. The mother's face was wrinkled and worn and made her appear ten years older than she really was. Even the children resembled a plant that has grown in a dim and dark place without the invigorating influence of the sun. To them "home" is associated with no idea of cheerfulness and brightness; it has a different meaning.

Such pictures are often drawn in story books, and we also find the hero of a novel born amid just such surroundings as we have described; but novels fail to impress us as does contact with a scene of this kind in real life.

BREVITIES.

COUNCILS meet to-day at 2 P. M.

THE back doors of several saloons were wide open yesterday.

THE park question will occupy the attention of Councils to-day.

A REGULAR meeting of the City Councils will be held this afternoon.

REV. W. H. KNOX preached in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, yesterday.

CHRISTIANA NOHRENBERG desires a divorce from John Nohrenberg, on the ground of his desertion. The Court granted a subpœna.

TWO ABSURDITIES.—No. 1 Democrats hurrying for Greeley. No. 2.—A newspaper advertising itself by hauling a placard through the streets.

A TEAM of horses attached to a wagon loaded with shingles, ran off on Carson street, Saturday, demolishing a post and scattering the shingles.

ALLEGHENY PARK was crowded Saturday evening with a delighted crowd who seemed thoroughly to enjoy the music discoursed by the Economy Brass Band.

REV. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG, with his wife, together with Miss Sallie E. Negley and Charles Negley, sailed for Europe on last Saturday, per steamer California.

THE Phillips case.—Joseph Phillips, the defaulting witness in the Bender murder trial—was called up in the Court on Saturday, and a decision again postponed.

ON Saturday evening an insane man was arrested in Allegheny and taken to the lock-up. He gave his name as Elmer St. Clair, and said he was from McKeesport.

THE parties charged with riot at Friendship grove were held by Mayor Blackmore on Saturday in one thousand dollars bail, to appear before him for a hearing on next Saturday.

AN old man named Potter was found dead in his bed on last Saturday morning, on Forty-fourth street. Information was left at the office of the Coroner, but at yet no inquest has been held.

THE following teachers have been elected for the ensuing year by the School Board in the Fifth Ward: Principal, J. C. Dolan; Miss Martha Newmount; Miss Mary McElroy; Miss Margarette McElroy.

THE McKee Barge Club feel highly elated over their success at Buffalo. Their victory and those of Scharff in his single scull races will have a tendency to redeem the reputation of Pittsburgh oarsmen.

IN the case of Thomas Flinders, charged with shooting Kirkwood, a hearing was expected to take place before the Mayor on last Saturday morning; but as Mr. Kirkwood was unable to attend, the hearing was postponed until next Saturday.

A MAN named Matthew Foyt, employed in the ship yard of Messrs. McCloskY & Kerr, at Freedom, had his hand almost severed from the wrist on last Friday by a circular saw. Physicians were called and amputated the injured member.

ON SATURDAY Peter Kloman filed an appeal from the assesment made upon his property by the Penn Avenue Commissioners. He claims that his property has been considerably damaged by the grade which the Commissioners adapted, and therefore seeks redress.

PROF. J. M. DARLING at the close of the Lawrence school, previous to the summer vacation was made the recipient of an ebony gold headed cane bearing the inscription, "To Prof J. M. Darling, from the pupils of Lawrence school." The pupils of that school can appreciate merit.

THE Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road is to be straightened, cutting off Loudonville, and running nearly direct from Orrville to Mansfield, thus making a saving of twenty miles. The great rivalry in competing through lines makes the saving of every mile of distance and every dollar of running expense an object.

P. C. SHANNON is looking up as a candidate for Harry White's position as Congress-man-at-large, should that gentleman withdraw. From all sections of the State come complimentary notices of the services of "the Judge." We now have the Lancaster *Examiner* noticing the fact approvingly. If White withdraws, P. C. will surely win.

THE Lancaster Daily *Examiner*—the new Republican paper of that county—is out, looking bright and fresh and giving promise of a vigorous growth. It will do some good work for the cause, as its owners are active men and live Republicans. We wish our friends Messrs. Hiestand & Kline—the editors and proprietors—success in their new enterprise.

NEXT Saturday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, the Columbia Boat Club will hold their annual flat-boat regatta. The course will be from the Suspension bridge to the Columbia boat house and return. All boats must be built after the pattern at the Columbia boat house, and all entries must be made before three o'clock Saturday afternoon. A lively time is anticipated.

THE Pittsburgh barge club are preparing for a grand regatta, to come off on the Allegheny soon. The light weights are busily engaged eating raw beefsteaks, and the heavy ditto are drinking vinegar to get away with superfluous flesh. We shall notice the event in full at the proper time. Six crews are hard at work nightly, and it is even proposed to remove some of the piers from the river in order to obtain a clear track.

WE have word from Gettysburgh that the miserable extortion of the landlords broke up the intended celebration of the soldiers at that place, the latter folded their tents and silently stole away on the 3d inst. Some persons will busy themselves in killing the hen that laid the golden egg. The Gettysburg landlords will have to learn a little wisdom, or they will soon have the reputation of a York county Democratic office holder.

THE loss of teeth and wounded lip of the boy Joseph McConologue were not produced as stated in yesterday's GAZETTE from a pistol in the hands of the boy himself. It was alleged that the pistol was in the hands of James Murry, a different and older lad who was firing it off, it not maliciously, at least very carelessly, among the boys. But the fact was undoubtedly took place in the press-room of our neighbor the *Freiheits Freund*.

IT is always pleasant to accord praise where it is justly due, and hence it is especially agreeable for us to supply an omission in our notice of the Barbecue—and to speak in especial praise of the efforts of the efficient chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Dr. Addison Arthurs. The Dr. was indefatigable from the beginning to the end, and the success of the jollification was largely due to his activity and foresight in providing for every emergency.

THIS evening and to-morrow, at the Academy of Music, the opera "Lalla and the Mountain Children," under the auspices of the pupils of the Sherman Avenue Public Schools, Allegheny, Professor S. A. Neale. A rich treat is promised. The programme presents many rare gems, which will be rendered in good style. We advise all to attend, as the merits of the performance are of a superior order, and we should encourage home talent, especially when it is connected with our public schools.

AN old sailor, eighty-four years old, and his wife, aged seventy-two years, were picked up on the streets yesterday as stragglers by a policeman, and when taken to the lock-up was sent to the Home of the Destitute to remain till to-day. The old gentleman has been a sailor for sixty-two years, and carries credentials from the several captains he served under, recommending him as a most excellent sailor and a man of good character. He intends applying to-day for passes for himself and wife to Baltimore, when he says he will make a few more trips to Liverpool, provided they take his wife with him, as he wants to spend the balance of his days in her society.

SANITARY.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health held their regular weekly meeting on Saturday afternoon.

Present: Messrs. House, McCandless, Hays and Fleming, and in the absence of the chairman Dr. McCandless was called to the chair.

Health officer Gray read his report for the month covering the usual and rather uninteresting details as to the various nuisances abated. He also read the report of the Meat Inspector, who, as he ought to be at this season of the year, appears to be very busy.

The Health officer who was instructed to fill up the pond on Forbes street, between Magee and Stevenson streets, stated that there would be great difficulty experienced in getting the filling, and in his opinion it was not the best thing to do for the reason that the result would be the creation of a similar pond above Stevenson street.

The Board had expected a visit from a sub-Street Committee to examine into the matter, but it was stated that said committee would meet a similar one from the Board at the place of the nuisance.

(Mr. Fleming and officer Gray subsequently visited the place but failed to meet the Street sub-committee.)

The members of the Board expressed a disinclination to run a sewer through the school property if the nuisance could be abated any other way.

It looks as if an attempt will be made to reopen the old sewer now connecting with the pond. If this can be done it will be by far the cheapest and the most effective way to abate the nuisance.

Mr. Gray reported the opinion of the City Solicitor that Forbes street will not be open for two years yet, as the matter now before the court will likely be again taken to the Supreme Court.

A nuisance in the shape of water being drained off some open lots, in Lawreneeville, into a cellar was reported, and the officer stated that an inspection of the place would be made on Monday.

Adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

In Memoriam of the Late Hon. Joseph Means.

The members of the Bar in Steubenville, at a meeting called to take action in reference to the death of Hon. Joseph Means, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death of Honorable Joseph Means, a most worthy citizen, and an honored member of the Steubenville bar.

Resolved, That in his death the community have lost a most useful, enterprising and public spirited citizen, and society one of its most genial and highly respected members.

Resolved, That in withdrawing in early life from the active practice of the profession, which he had so well qualified himself to enter, our city thereby gained one of its most valuable and enterprising men of business, and the bar lost one of its number who could not have failed to prove to it an honor and an ornament.

Resolved, That his bereaved family, in this their great affliction, have our unfeigned sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That, out of respect for the memory of the deceased, we respectfully ask the Court of Common Pleas, now in session, to enter these resolutions on its journal, and that the members of this bar attend his funeral this afternoon in a body. THOS. MCCLURES, Chairman.

THOS. P. SPENCER, Secretary.

The neatest and most stylish summer suits, may be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.

The Attendance on Saturday Evening—Pleasures of an Hours' Ramble.—A Note from the Opposition.

Saturday the second concert of the season was given in the Allegheny Park by the Economy Brass Band, and the occasion drew out several thousand men, women and children, who entered fully into the pleasures of an hour's rambling in the beautiful "breathing spot" of the city, under the agreeable influence of the music. That the concerts are popular among the generality of the people has long since been fully attested, and the enjoyment of Saturday night, depicted upon every countenance, was but a new evidence of the hearty appreciation in which "music in the Park" is held. The scene was but a repetition of those which were so often enjoyed and so often referred to last summer, and which have done more than anything else to increase the anxiety of the people in both cities for further "park improvements."

When we say, however, that the open air Saturday night concerts are enjoyed by the generality of the people, we must exclude in that category one class—not the saloon keepers, for of course they oppose it—but a very respectable number of the small shopkeepers, especially those engaged in the grocery trade. Our reporter happened to run across one of these on saturday night, when the subject was broached, and one secret of the opposition, which is manifested in certain quarters, to these concerts, was developed. The tradesman was very decidedly opposed to the Saturday night concerts.

"Why" said our reporter "I should think you would be particularly in favor of them; they attract people from all quarters and your trade ought to be helped."

"But they don't help us" was the reply, "on the contrary it just costs me from fifty to one hundred dollars every Saturday night they are held."

"Why, how is that" said our representative"

"Oh I don't know how it is but I know it's so," was the reply. "I kept 'count, and I found I just lost that much every Saturday night last summer The concerts seem to take the people to the park and they don't buy anything."

"But perhaps you're an exception" was suggested.

"No I'm not" continued our friend, "It's the same with them all, I heard all my neighbors complain, too. They came to me for a subscription to keep the concerts up, but I wasn't fool enough to injure my trade in that way."

"Well what's the particular objection to Saturday," said our reporter, "you seem to object to them then especially."

"Well you see," said the grocer logician, "Saturday night is our big night. The other nights in the week we are shut up before the concert begins. But the markets bring out the people Saturday night and we also reap the benefit. Ours is a legitimate trade, and I don't think we ought to be injured. I would subscribe to have the concert on any other night. It's not the grocers alone who complain but now the retail dealers grumble. I think our councilmen did the right thing in refusing to appropriate money for these concerts."

"Well now," said our representative, "that's a new feature of the opposition, and if you give facts correctly, it certainly is worthy of consideration."

"You needn't quote me especially," replied the merchant, "You can ask any of them. Some of them are so 'fraid of you fellows they might 'nt give the real reason of their opposition, but I've given it honestly. I think it's good grounds for opposition."

Just then the dialogue was interrupted and our reporter made off as he whisked out of sight, leaving the subject to bourne on the evening zephyrs, that seemed strangely like "don't pub—" but he lost the remainder of the sentence, and hadn't time to investigate further.

MURDER AT IRONDALE.

Rum's Maniac—A Terrible Homicide.

Our neighboring town, Irondale, in Ohio, is just now excited over a terrible homicide, of which it was the scene. The affair occurred last Wednesday under the following circumstances: Mr. John Reese, a pudler, employed in the iron mill at that place, went to Wellsville to see his wife off on the train. Reese had not been drinking for some four months past, but meeting with a companion, who is addicted to drink, the two imbibed quite freely, and left for Irondale on a local freight about five o'clock. At Hammondsville the men got additional liquor, and by the time they arrived at Irondale were pretty much intoxicated. Shortly after their arrival the two got into a quarrel, which resulted in Reese running his companion into a store with a revolver. The man escaped by jumping out of the rear of the building and securing himself, knowing that Reese was a dangerous man when in liquor, and that if he should overtake him his life would be in danger. Reese finding his companion had escaped, walked from the store in front of the store, where quite a crowd was gathered, and fired a shot from the revolver, a four-shooter, into the crowd. Fortunately striking no one. His brother, David Reese, an employe of the same mill, was sitting at a drug store a short distance below, and attracted by the crowd, found his brother as described. He went to him and expostulated with him, and endeavored to get him to put the weapon up. Instead of that the rum maniac aimed the pistol at his brother, and covered him with it for a minute or more. A gleam of reason seemed to have momentarily shot through his brain, for he suddenly recognized his brother, and no longer threatened to shoot. Charles Dunlap, an employe of the same mill, and a neighbor of Reese, had left the store. He gathered up the (Reese's) coat, which he had thrown off, and started after him. He walked after Reese, and when within a few feet of him, hailed him. Reese turned and fired upon Dunlap, the ball passing through the ribs on one side and out the other. Dunlap fell dead. Reese, seeming to comprehend the terrible deed; fell to the sidewalk upon his face, apparently insensible to all that was going on about him. The crowd, attracted by the shooting, came up, and Reese was struck upon the head with a club by some one in the party, after which he was arrested and placed in confinement until yesterday, when officers from this city went to Irondale and removed the prisoner to the jail here. Both Reese and Dunlap were young men, each about twenty-five, both married, and each the father of one child. Reese, we understand, bore a good character, when sober, and the terrible crime can be laid to drink.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGES COLLIER AND STERRETT.

In this court Saturday morning sentences were passed upon the following persons for illegal liquor selling:

James Carney, on two indictments, was required to pay fines aggregating $150. Sam'l Jones, of Robinson township, was fined $50. Lewis Zimmerman, Fifth ward, Allegheny, $50. M. Jordan, Braddocks, $100. James Quinn, First ward, $200. Michael Sweeny, $100. Wm. Clinton, $200.

George S. Hanna, who plead guilty to two charges of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay fines $60 and costs.

George Lang, who plead *nolle contendre* to a charge of maintaining a nuisance, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

George Truesdale, convicted of malicious mischief, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

In the case of Oehse and Calvert, charged with highway robbery on oath of Rose Smith—the full particulars of which have been published—the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The trial of Ambrose E. Lynch for the murder of William Hadfield will be commenced in this court this morning.

Trial List for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.

A. E. Lynch, (murder)	Peter McCullough,
J. W. Pratt,	John Meyer,
Henry Behring,	Jacob Creaks,
Cornelius O'Brien, et ux	John Klessner,
W. H. Mason,	John Frienfrock,
Magdalena Kretter,	Jacob Nyer,
W. H. Bordon,	Henry Wilhelm,
George Lang,	James Rice,
David Arnheim,	Ed. K. Smith,
Ralph Neno, et al	F. Fetherstone,
George Rush,	

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

This court will hold a regular session at Erie, commencing to-day.

Taxation.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—That there is great need for some just equalization for tax assessments all over the county is fully evidenced by the exhibit made on the return books in the Commissioners' office. For instance, there is an estate in Wilkins township, worth probably seven million dollars, which embraces nearly nine hundred acres of beautiful table land, and yet it is only assessed at an average of less than fifty dollars per acre. Small lots in Wilkins belonging to poor people are assessed more for their little home spots, worth only a paltry sum, than one of these very valuable acres belonging to the millionaire. There is no justice in such a system that actually lifts the burden of taxation from the rich and imposes it upon the poor. A new and equalizing valuation of all the real estate of the county is demanded. Who will move in the matter? CITIZEN.

Opera—Lalla and the Mountain Children.

The generous people of this vicinity are solicited to encourage, by their presence and patronage, my humble but earnest effort to promote among my own people a higher appreciation of the pure and beautiful in education and morals.

The above opera, preceded by a brief elocutionary and vocal entertainment, will be presented at the Academy of Music, on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 8th and 9th, at 8 o'clock.

Parquette tickets, sixty cents each; Dress Circle, fifty cents; Family Circle, thirty-five cents; Gallery, twenty-five cents each and Boxe sholding six persons, $5 each. A few Orchestra seats can be secured by calling at the Academy from 12 M. to 2 P. M. on Monday, or at my residence, No. 195 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

S. A. NEALE, Director.

Gentleman Pleasure Seekers who are hieing away to the sea shore to hear what the wild waves are saying, should first heed the advice of wise counselors here by laying in a stock of clothing suitable for summer wear at the sea side from Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, south-west corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. They will find a full assortment from which to make selections, and cannot fail to have their fancies suited.

If you are almost borne down with the heat, and are inquiring how to relieve yourself, we would suggest that you go at once to the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and get a summer suit, under which you will not find the weather so oppressive.

The Eleventh Ward Board of School Directors advertise elsewhere this morning for applications for the positions of assistant teachers in their schools. 6

"CLOSED TO-DAY."

Another Quiet Sabbath.—The Saloons Closed.—Small Number of Arrests.—The Work Not Yet Ended.

The rigid enforcement by Mayor Blackmore of the law forbidding Sabbath traffic in intoxicating liquors was continued yesterday, and as a consequence the streets of the city were not disgraced by the disgusting appearance of drunken men. While the action of our chief magistrate in thus closing the drinking saloons meets with the hearty approval of all good and law-abiding citizens, it is considered as particularly ridiculous and tyrannical by those whose thirst for stimulants is greater than their respect for the Sabbath. These men, many of whom would prefer to turn the day of rest into the weekly occasion of Bacchanalian revelries, are loud in their protestations of disappointment at the action of the Mayor. The Mayor may depend upon receiving the thanks of those whose thanks are worth having, if he continues to thus enforce the laws, and without fear or favor preserve the order of the city. As a proof of the thoroughness with which the police are doing their work in following the Mayor's instructions, it may be stated that at 8 o'clock last night there were but four prisoners in the lock-up. Previous to the closing of the saloons it was not at all unusual to see 30 or 40 persons in the cells at the Central station house by that hour. While all this is true, it must be admitted that some tavern keepers are breaking the law. Whether this arises from the shrewdness with which they conceal the fact, or from concurrence on the part of the police, it is not for us to say, but wherever the blame may lie the fact remains that some houses are still kept open. Men are seen every hand shaking out of dark alley-ways and passages, wiping their lips, and looking as if they knew they were doing wrong, and in the vicinity of such by-ways may also be found a number. Back-door keys rattle in their hands, and these are used for admission to some where. Such men would not dodge about, off well paved sidewalks, unless to satisfy the cravings of their stomachs. The Mayor deserves all the credit possible for what he has done, but he should not be satisfied until the evil is entirely eradicated.

A McKEESPORT SENSATION.

An Affecting Tale of Devotion—Maidenly Curiosity Aroused—Unearthing A Scandal.—The Denouement.

At the residence of a milliner on Main street, says the McKeesport *Times*, there is a young lady boarding, who had a pet cat of which she thought the "world and all." This cat was taken sick one day last week, and its anxious mistress immediately repaired to the nearest drug store for medicines, which she administered with the care and anxiety of a mother watching the last moments of an only child. His cattship getting somewhat better, she made several purchases of medicine, but to no purpose, as poor Tommy was sick beyond recovery, and died in spite of her efforts. The disconsolate mistress determined to give her deceased pet a decent burial, and for this purpose dug a hole in the rear yard, and while thus engaged she was seen by two maiden ladies of uncertain age, whose curiosity was aroused by her sad looks and what to them seemed strange conduct; so they resolved to watch for developments. The young lady made the purchase, took into the house and shrouded his catship in a piece of white goods and carried him very tenderly to his last resting place, in which she deposited him, and having filled the hole carefully filled up the hole and retired into the house. The maiden ladies immediately raised the cry of infanticide, and the police were sent for. Two officers went in double quick time, followed by a number of citizens, and the alarm spread like the heartless and guilty mother. The policemen went to the newly made grave, and one of them, taking a spade which he found near by, began unearthing for the corpse of what he supposed to be the murdered child. The feelings of those present can be easily imagined when the body of the lamented cat was exhumed. One of the maidens who had caused the alarm insisted that she heard the child cry as the young lady carried it to the hole in the yard, and, although she had watched the affair all the while, she could not be convinced that it was not a first class case of infanticide. The excitement and attendant crowd departed in disgust, muttering maledictions on the meddlesome and suspicious dispositions of "old maids."

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Margaret Wells makes an information before Alderman Strain against Wilhelmina Becker, charging her with maintaining a nuisance at the corner of Erin and Wylie streets. A warrant has been issued.

Sarah Clark was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by Alderman Strain for disorderly conduct, and held to Court to answer the charge of surety of the peace.

On Saturday afternoon a colored man entered the Mayor's office, complaining that he had been made the victim of a confidence game. A man, calling himself Miller, had told him that he was going to build a new house, and desired to engage the services of the colored man; but before commencing work Miller borrowed five dollars from his employee, and then departed. Since then nothing has been seen of him or the five dollars.

Two boys named Hugh McCallum and Daniel Sullivan were arrested on Saturday, charged with the larceny of four empty oil barrels. They were held for trial.

Mayor Blackmore had forty-six common cases set for hearing on Saturday morning.

Mayor Callow disposed of seven common cases on Saturday morning.

On charge of disorderly conduct Charles O'Donnel was sent to the Work House yesterday morning for thirty days by Mayor Blackmore.

William Smith, John McGuire, William Pierce and James Boyle were fined each twenty-five dollars for disorderly conduct, yesterday morning by Mayor Blackmore. Smith paid his fine and the others were committed for thirty days.

In default of a fine of twenty-five dollars Patrick Brown was sent to the Work House for sixty days, at the hearing yesterday morning.

William Wallace and his wife were arrested in Allegheny last evening, for acting in a disorderly manner in Davis alley.

Mr. and Mrs. Hosack had an interview with Mayor Callow yesterday, at which they were induced to contribute twenty-five dollars each to the city treasury.

THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.

The Line to be Traversed.

The Washington *Reporter* has the following to say of the extension of the Hempfield east of that place:

The early commencement of the work on this road may, we think, be regarded as a fixed fact. Whether the Bellevernon line or the old route by the way of Monongahela City will be adopted is a matter the company have not yet determined, but it is probable the former route will be the one made known to the public. It is a question in which the people in the eastern end of our county feel deeply interested, and it is not strange that they should be anxious for the result. The advantages and disadvantages of the two lines will doubtless be carefully considered by the company, and the people can rely upon it that every effort will be made to secure the interests of the corporation.

The Monongahela *Republican*, which warmly favors the old route between this and the river, makes the following statement from which it would seem a further examination of that line is to be made by the engineers:

We cannot assert authoritively that there has been no decision about which route will be chosen for the Hempfield railroad. It may go via Bellevernon, but that fact is not yet assured by any means. When the Engineer-in-chief has all the figures before him, and all the facts, then he will submit them to the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. For the time being a survey has been ordered over the old route, and Colonel Johnson will probably be here this week for that purpose. It seems hardly possible that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will entirely ignore the vast amount of work done on the old route, the number of farms almost ruined by the cuts and fills along the line, or the sums of money which our citizens have already subscribed and paid into the treasury of the old Hempfield. There are equities in the case which cannot be eschewed.

The Price of Heavy Oil.

On account of the greatly increased production and the want of tankage, the lubricating oil produced in the Franklin district is actually selling below the price of light oil. If this fact were known outside the usual market we think the demand would be stimulated and the price would consequently increase. This heavy oil, in its natural state, is equal to the best lubricator in the world, and at present prices is selling nearly two hundred per cent. below any manufactured lubricating oil. If the producers of this oil would combine to find a wider field of sale, instead of allowing their great staple to be controlled by about half a dozen men, they could in a few months get remunerative prices for their oil. We write these few lines merely as a suggestion. We may again refer to the matter at some length, and in the meantime we invite the opinions of some of the leading heavy oil men.—*Spectator.*

There is just now a fresh and beautiful assortment of summer suits, one of which will enable you in a great measure to stand the hot weather, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block.

GETTYSBURG, July 21, 1863.

The Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rod has been erected on the Pennsylvania College, it being regarded superior to any other within the knowledge of our Board.

V. L. CONRAD,
Professor of Natural Science.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

White suits, linen suits, Buff colored suits, and all varieties of desirable shades in summer suits, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address
LIVINGSTON & Co.,
253 Washington ave., Allegheny City. WMF

Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts, a new and valuable laxative aperient, fully equal to the celebrated Crab Orchard Spring Water of Kentucky. Beware of imitations. F. E. Squire & Co., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

What's the use of sweating your life away when you can get a summer suit, just the thing for this weather, for a song at the Boston One Price Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

SUNSTROKES.

One Case Fatal.

On last Friday evening William. H. Ley, a bricklayer, living in Allegheny, was overcome by the heat and taken to his home, No. 34 Main street. For some time he seemed very sick and refused to eat anything. On Saturday morning about seven o'clock he seemed better, and started to go to his office in Ohio street; when he had reached the office door he stood an instant and then with a loud cry he leaped into the air and fell, his head striking the curbstone. He was carried to his home where he died about seven o'clock Saturday evening. Deceased was an unmarried man and thirty-one years of age.

George Shaeffer, a gentleman residing in Allegheny, while attending the funeral of Eichelman, on Troy Cemetery was overcome with the heat and taken into a house near by, where Dr. Hardtmeyer attended him. He was afterwards removed to his residence on East street, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Death of an Engineer.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Pan-Handle Railroad, which resulted in the almost instant death of one man, and the very narrow escape of others. The passenger train left Steubenville coming east, and after having gone a few miles, the engineer observed a boy lying on the track a short distance ahead of the train. Every effort was made to stop the train, but it was found impossible. The locomotive struck the horse and was thrown from the track. The engineer, John Marshall, feeling that the engine was turning, jumped off. The engine, however, turned over and fell upon him, killing him almost instantly. The body was brought to this city, and removed to his residence on Fifth avenue, near Pride street.

The Alleghany Lumber Supply.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

The careful observer will have noticed that the supply of lumber in the Allegheny region is rapidly approaching that stage of scarcity which will soon make it entirely inadequate to the wants of the Ohio river markets. Pittsburgh alone consumes not less than 100,000,000 of feet per annum, and while not more than that quantity has passed down the Allegheny this season, one half of it has gone to markets below, leaving Pittsburgh about 50,000,000 feet short, which she must procure from Michigan and Canada, as she is now doing, except in the case of poplar and walnut which comes from the West.

The pine of the Allegheny region is nearly all cut away. The greatest supply is now coming from the Clarion and Red Bank—not less than three quarters of all that comes down to or passes Pittsburgh. And careful estimates show that at the present rate of cutting five years will absorb the greater portion of what is now left. There cannot be over forty million of feet in the Salamanca region, and the tributaries between that point and the Clarion have already been very closely cut. There will be left a large crop of hemlock, much of which is already cut for the bark for tanning purposes, but has not been marketed. Indeed, there has been a prodigal waste of hemlock in this respect, in which large quantities have been allowed to lay unused as long as the pine stood in the same forest.

Of the 100,000,000 of feet of lumber which has been run out this season, four-fifths of it was sawed, and the remainder square timber. The hemlock which remains will answer for most purposes for which pine is used, very well, but it cannot be made to supply the place of one-third of the sawed lumber which, within ten years, will have to be obtained from another source. The lumber supplies of the Monongahela are so trifling, compared with what has been received from the Allegheny, as to draw on her sister river for assistance.

The history of lumbering by water is nearly at an end. It follows, therefore, that the rafts, which has of late done so much of it, will be called into still greater requisition, and that, unless new fields south and south-west of us are opened, Pittsburgh may expect a material advance in the cost of this commodity.

Some idea of the rapidity with which the hemlock timber of the upper Allegheny region is being cut away may be gained from the amount of bark consumed by the tanneries and also by a tannery, at Wilcox, consumes 20,000 cords annually; two at Sheffield, from 15,000 to 18,000 cords; one on the Warren and Ridgeway furnpike, 10,000; another at Smethport, 10,000